DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 191 601 RC 010 862

AUTHOR Harb, Jim: And Others
TITLE Appalachian Issues and Resources, 2nd Edition.
INSTITUTION Southern Appalachian Ministry in Higher Education, Knoxville, Tenn.
PUB DATE 78
NOTE 94p.
AVAILABLE FROM Southern Appalachian Ministry, 1931 Laurel Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37916 ($4.00, quantity, individual copies, $3.00).

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS American Indians: Blacks: *Colonialism: Community Centers: *Community Development: Culture: *Education: Energy: *Ethnic Groups: Females: Health Needs: Housing: Labor Demands: Law Enforcement: Natural Resources: Periodicals: Religious Factors: *Resources: Rural Areas: Safety: *Social Problems: Work Environment
IDENTIFIERS *Appalachia

ABSTRACT

While the format is designed to be introductory (for use in classes, community groups, churches, etc.), the catalog is meant to be used by all kinds of people concerned with building a new Appalachia, "faithful to the traditions and the hopes of its people." Each topical section begins with an introduction and then lists issues and resources specific to the topic. Topics include blacks, community centers, community economic development, culture, health care, housing, labor organizing, law and repression, Native Americans, natural resources and energy, occupational health and safety, and women. An afterword deals with Appalachian religion and education as shaped by elements of terrain and colonialism. Religious and educational resources are listed separately by national organizations, regional organizations, and publications. The catalog concludes with listings of general resources and periodicals. (BR)

**********
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
**********

ED191601

RC 010862

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

William Drey

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

**Appalachian Issues and Resources, 2nd Edition, is a publication of the Southern Appalachian Ministry in Higher Education (SAM). The catalog is $3.00 per copy for individuals and bulk orders (over 10) and $4.00 per copy for institutions. Comments, suggestions, questions, and requests for additional copies should be directed to:**

**SAM**
**1931 Laurel Ave.**
**Knoxville, Tenn. 37916**
**615-637-8018**

*"Wornout stereotypes are perpetuated holding that Appalachia's people are hopelessly poor and that the region is arbitrarily underdeveloped.*

*"Yet Appalachia is neither poor nor underdeveloped. Within its borders lies vast wealth in the form of resources—coal, land, timber, water, and labor. Within the region too lie sophisticated, highly developed means for the exploitation of these resources: the Oak Ridge National Laboratories, coal liquefaction and gasification, the 15 million pound earthmover, and the political mechanisms of control.*

*"No, Appalachia is not poor, but her people scarcely benefit from her wealth. Appalachia is not underdeveloped, but the developments fail the average Appalachian. And the primary reason for the contradiction lies in the fact tnat the majority of Appalachians neither own nor control their resources. On the whole, a handful of corporations, often (but not always) absentee, do. Daily these exploiters cart away the region's wealth and sovereignty."*

—John Gaventa
*Appalachian Journal*, Autumn, 1977



page 2 blank

# Table of Contents


Introduction ..... 7
Blacks ..... 9
Community Centers ..... 15
Community Economic Development ..... 21
Culture ..... 27
Health Care ..... 33
Housing ..... 39
Labor Organizing ..... 45
Law and Repression ..... 51
Native Americans ..... 57
Natural Resources and Energy ..... 63
Occupational Health and Safety ..... 77
Women ..... 83
Afterwood: Reflections on Religion and Education in Appalachia ..... 89
Religion Resources ..... 93
Education Resources ..... 97
General Resources ..... 101
Periodicals ..... 105




5

page 4 blank

# Introduction

This catalog is meant to be used by all kinds of people concerned with building a new Appalachia, faithful to the traditions and the hopes of its people.

While the format is designed to be introductory—for use in classes, community groups, churches, etc.—we also hope that people active in the issues discussed here may find information and contacts useful to them.

The catalog has grown out of the experience of the Southern Appalachian Ministry in Higher Education (SAM). Those who are interested in how the content of the catalog is shaped by our particular perspective on politics, religion, and community education are invited to read the afterword.

This kind of catalog can never be complete and continually needs to be updated. We urge people to let us know about other people, organizations, and happenings—and to help us correct the errors inevitably contained in these pages.

All the folks in SAM are grateful to the many people who have generously contributed to this catalog—and especially to Jim Harb, who did the major part of the writing, research, and editing for this 2nd Edition, to Fran Ansley, who did the same for the 1st Edition, and to Baker Moorefield, who did the striking art work.





page 6 blank

# Blacks

Blacks comprise about 10% of the total population of Appalachia. As in other parts of the country, blacks in Appalachia have a special history and a special heritage.

From the time of slavery, the region has in some ways represented a place of relative freedom for blacks. The mountains were unsuitable for a plantation economy and some small independent farmers of Appalachia were opposed to the planters who tried to control the economy and to the institution of slavery which gave those planters their wealth and power.

The first abolition societies in the nation were formed in Appalachia and though many of the leaders were eventually forced out of the region, they continued to play an important role in the agitation against slavery. Among the first blacks in Appalachia were runaway slaves. One of the main routes of the Underground Railway ran through the mountains and sometimes whole towns would shelter blacks who were escaping slavery. After the Civil War, many blacks moved to Appalachia to work on the railroads, in the mines, and later in other industries.

Although it is true that some white Appalachians stood opposed to slavery, there was and still is a great deal of racism in Appalachia. The powerful economic interests of the region fostered racist attitudes and actions among whites by bringing in blacks as convict laborers and strikebreakers. There are numbers of counties in Appalachia today with few or no black residents, all too often because at some point blacks met with violence when they tried to move there.

It is a tribute to black and white workers alike that they often were able to overcome these divisions and fight together for better conditions. Time and again, blacks emerged as important leaders in these efforts, but racism and discrimination persist in the region. Blacks in Appalachia, as elsewhere, face segregated housing, unequal employment opportunities, underrepresentation on juries and in government, lack of government services, lack of adequate health services, denial of meaningful educational opportunities and other impediments to their progress. The beauty, exuberance, and strength of black culture grows out of this oppression and black efforts to affirm independence and identity.

## ISSUES

1. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION—Blacks in the nation generally are facing a crisis now as white opposition to their truly meager and token economic gains solidifies. Affirmative action programs have done little to improve the condition of blacks as a group, but they have often been used to exacerbate racial divisions among the workforce, especially in a time when the economy has been tight and good jobs scarce for everyone. Whether the gains made by the tremendous upsurge of the civil rights movement will be extended, merely contained, or rolled back, will depend on struggles still to come, and on the ability of blacks and their allies to keep up the pressure and find principled ways of unifying.

2. COMMUNICATIONS—Although there are slightly more than 1 million black people scattered throughout Appalachia, even the most basic kinds of information on their situation are difficult to obtain. Black Appalachian experiences are frequently ignored by the media, and when they are covered they are often artfully clouded in too much myth and too little reality. Blacks in the region are trying to devise ways to alleviate this problem by

developing alternative communications avenues.

3. CULTURE/HISTORY—The culture, heritage, and history of blacks in the region is a focus of efforts to increase black awareness. The influence of blacks on the growth and development of the region is increasingly being revealed and included in the history of the region. Continued documentation of the contributions of black Appalachians will be a major effort.

4. JOBS—Even more than other Appalachians, blacks have been hit with unemployment. One striking indicator of the way blacks have suffered from job discrimination is the fact that their share of the coal-mining jobs in Southern Appalachia fell from over a third at the turn of the century to less than 6% in 1970. In addition, Appalachian blacks who have left the area and now reside in large industrial towns face unemployment.

5. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS—Blacks were often ignored by the various agencies and programs that flooded Appalachia during the heyday of the war on poverty. Although these programs did little for the stereotyped "poor white hillbillies" they were supposedly designed for, they failed even to recognize the existence of blacks in Appalachia until pressured to do so by black leaders from the region. Blacks in Appalachia often end up being practically invisible in official statistics.

## RESOURCES

1. *Affirmative Action in Crisis, a Handbook*
   c/o National Lawyers Guild
   853 Broadway, Room 1705
   New York, NY 10003
   212-260-1360
   *An activist's manual with some focus on law school admissions programs, but sections on employment discrimination and other areas as well.*

2. Beck Cultural Center
   1927 Dandridge Avenue
   Knoxville, TN 37915
   615-524-8461
   *Aim is to collect, assemble, preserve, and display cultural material on the history of black people in Tennessee.*

3. Black Diamonds Magazine
   P.O. Box 135
   Princeton, WV 24740
   304-487-1148
   *A quarterly magazine that reveals black Appalachian life and culture.*

4. Greater Cumberland Corporation
   500 College Road—P.O. Box 115
   Cumberland, KY 40823
   606-589-2761
   *A non-profit corporation sponsoring the building of a 56 unit housing development to provide housing for low and moderate income families.*

5. John Henry Folk Festival
   P.O. Box 135
   Princeton, WV 24740
   304-487-1148
   *An Appalachian intercultural heritage festival that emphasizes black/white arts and culture exchanges in the mountains, especially music.*

6. John Henry Memorial Foundation, Inc.
   P.O. Box 135
   Princeton, WV 24740
   304-487-1148
   *Researches the John Henry legend and the heritage, culture and life history of black Appalachians. Seeks to show the interrelatedness of black/white cultural experiences in the mountains.*

7. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
   1790 Broadway
   New York, NY 10019
   212-245-2100
   *Chapters throughout the region. Activities aimed at both urban and rural concerns. Voter education and registration.*

8. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
   334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
   Atlanta, GA 30303
   404-522-1420
   *A leading organization in the struggle for civil rights. Various programs and efforts through the South.*

9. **We Shall Overcome Fund**
   c/o Highlander Center
   Rt. 3, Box 370
   New Market, TN 37820
   615-933-3443

   *A fund that provides small grants to projects which help to preserve and develop black culture, especially black music, and which reflect a blend of culture and struggle, as embodied in the song "We Shall Overcome."*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____



page 12 blank.

# Community Centers

Communities have been organizing themselves in Appalachia for as long as those communities have existed. Family ties were probably the first great organizing base. Beyond the family, the necessity for mutual dependence among neighbors in a subsistence economy helped increase conditions suitable for organizing. This was evident with such cooperative efforts as barn raisings, hunting, crafts, and church activities.

In some cases it was an industry which created the organizing structure of the community, as in the mining camps and mill towns. In these areas of Appalachia, there has been an important integration of organizations in the community with organization at the workplace. In other areas, community organizing efforts have focused on non-workplace needs such as housing, food, water, education, childcare and health care. In all cases, the social/economic base of the society provides a substructure upon which a community organization can be built. Activism and education are tools to use in this development.

People from other parts of the U.S. have often participated in fairly intense bouts of what might be called "community organizing" in Appalachia, as witnessed by the influx to the region of missionaries and settlement-movement people long ago, and more recently by VISTA's, student volunteers and social activists who have come to the region. The effect of this influx has frequently had a dual character—on the one hand it has brought to the region people of real commitment and heart who have provided some much-needed energy and services, but on the other hand bringing people insensitive to the priorities and standards of the region's people. The efforts of these people have at the same time stifled and catalyzed the development of local grass-roots leadership.

Through it all, the region's people have banded together with their families and neighbors to meet basic needs for themselves and future generations. In this process, community organizations have often provided a place where women, elderly people, disabled workers, and others who traditionally have been excluded from leadership positions could play significant roles in the struggle for better conditions.

## ISSUES

1. MIGRANTS—With approximately 18,000,000 people now living in Appalachia, at least 6,000,000 Appalachian migrants live in cities outside the region. By and large, they—along with blacks—live in the worst slums, have the most difficulty finding jobs, and have access only to poor schools, substandard housing and the least effective social services. Despite these problems and due to ingenuity, hard work, and supportive family systems, migrants have often banded together to maintain their identity and independence and to struggle for a better future.

2. LAND USE—Many local groups have organized to gain more effective power against strip miners and other land abusers. There have been heartbreaking defeats, but significant battles have also been won, such as the successful blocking of AMAX Coal Company's plans for massive stripping in southeast Tennessee by the Concerned Citizens of Piney, Tenn. Elsewhere people are organizing to see that neighborhoods are clean, people-oriented places to live. This means, among other things, struggling to preserve neighborhood housing or to gain better playground facilities and community centers.

3. ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE—See section on "Community Economic Development."

4. SERVICES—All kinds of services are either absent, inadequate, or inequitably applied throughout Appalachia. Many groups have tried to organize so they can provide people with services and at the same time demand a more equitable solution to these problems from local industry and government. Examples are:
   (a) Health care—see "Health Care" section.
   (b) Welfare and retirement benefits—black and brown lung, social security, food stamps, veterans benefits, etc.
   (c) Transportation (to doctors, stores, meetings, etc.)
   (d) Legal services—see "Law and Repression" section.
   (e) Emergency and disaster relief.
   (f) Care for the elderly.

5. CHILD CARE—Since increasing economic pressures are causing more and more parents to have jobs outside the home, a greater need is developing for child care facilities. Child care is largely unorganized as a community service now, but new and innovative attempts are being made to meet the needs of parents as well as the emotional, social, physical, and intellectual needs of children.

6. EDUCATION—Education should be designed to meet the needs of the people, and some groups are attempting to achieve this end. Some have established alternative education programs or alternative schools. Appalachian studies programs in colleges and universities are continuing to grow and expand throughout the region. See Education Resources, p. 97.

7. COMMUNICATIONS—Local groups are using newsletters, newspapers, video, and radio as a means of internal communication as well as exposing their situation to the general public.

## RESOURCES

1. Appalachian Leadership and Community Outreach, Inc. (ALCOR)
   491 High Street
   P.O. Box 1033
   Hazard, KY 41701
   606-439-2660
   *Working on community and human resources development with programs in education, health, nutrition, recreation, arts and crafts, and social services.*

2. Appalachian South Folklife Center
   P.O. Box 5
   Pipestem, WV 25979
   304-466-0543
   *Conference center available to a wide range of community groups for meetings, workshops, etc.*

3. Brighton Center
   P.O. Box 325
   Newport, KY 41072
   606-431-5649

4. Center for Community Change
   1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
   Washington, DC 20007
   202-338-6310
   *Provides technical assistance and other support to low income and minority community organizations throughout the country.*

5. CHILD CARE

   *Blue Ridge Child Development, Inc.
   P.O. Box Drawer 1140
   Blue Ridge, GA 30513
   404-632-3147
   *Each of their Family Day Care Homes, located throughout Fannin County, GA, provides care for up to six preschool age children.*

   *Council for Children, Inc.
   100 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.
   Suite 523
   Atlanta, GA 30303
   404-588-1160
   *Serving the state of Georgia with coordination, planning, and advocacy for the unmet needs of children. Technical assistance, program design and development, and community information and education.*

   *Leslie Lilly
   Rt. 6, Peacock Pike
   Paris, KY 40361
   606-987-2306
   *Technical assistance, research, information, resources development, and experience related to various facets of child care.*

6. Citizens for Social and Economic Justice (CSEJ)
*CSEJ's are organized to fight for the rights of poor and working people. Their activities include welfare rights programs, co-ops, legal aid, and other services. The active groups that we know about are:*

*Knott County CSEJ
Box 473
Hindman, KY 41822

*Scott County CSEJ
P.O. Box 703
Gate City, VA 24251

*Wise County CSEJ
P.O. Box 1409
Wise, VA 24293

7. Covington Community Center
1008 Lee Street
Covington, KY 41071
606-491-2220

8. Emory Glade Community Center
Glade Springs, VA 24340
703-429-5071

9. The Family Center, Inc.
106 Murray Street
Beckley, WV 25801
304-252-7878
*Offers a variety of family oriented services, including prepared childbirth classes, parent study groups, support groups, counseling and child care.*

10. Fourth & Gill Neighborhood Committee
800 N. Fourth Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37916
*Neighborhood group active on a wide range of issues. Publishes a newspaper,* The Gazette.

11. Highlander Research Center
Rt. 3, Box 370
New Market, TN 37820
615-933-3443
*Conference center and library/resource center available to community groups. Committed to democratic education.*

12. Knoxville Inner-City Neighborhood Coalition
c/o Bill Murrah
1111 Gratz Street
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-523-7446

13. MIGRANTS
*A few of the organizations dealing with Appalachian migrant affairs.*

*Hamilton Appalachian People's Service Organization (HAPSO)
121 North 6th Street
Hamilton, OH 45011

*Our Common Heritage, Inc.
P.O. Box 664
Dayton, OH 45410
513-223-9428

*The PATCH, Inc.
P.O. Box 5301
Atlanta, GA 30307
404-525-6383

*Urban Appalachian Council
Room 304, 1015 Vine Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202
513-421-2550
*Wide ranging program aimed at enabling Appalachians to participate fully in urban life.*

14. Morgan Scott Project
Box 8
Deer Lodge, TN 37726
615-965-3129
*Primary care health clinics, housing, legal services, transportation, and an educational program for remedial education and counseling.*

15. Mountain Community Union
321 Richwood Avenue
Morgantown, WV 26505
304-296-3301
*Research and organizing on utilities, roads, schools, environmental issues, labor, and civil rights.*

16. National Rural Center
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202-331-0258
*Deals with all aspects of rural development and revitalization including health, trans-*

*portation, communications, migration, legal services, and education. Technical assistance.*

17. People's Alliance
P.O. Box 3053
Durham, NC 27705
919-286-4120
*North Carolina social change organization which works to strengthen the rights of workers and consumers through greater citizen participation in the political process. Several chapters throughout the state.*

18. Rural America
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202-659-2800
*Main goal is to assure rural people equity in the formulation and implementation of Federal policy, and to serve as a national clearinghouse for information and services to rural individuals and groups. Research, technical assistance and training, and public education.*

19. Save Our Cumberland Mountains (SOCM)
P.O. Box 457
Jacksboro, TN 37757
615-562-6247
*Concerned about property rights, roads, TVA, strip mining, water quality, taxes, health care, and other community issues.*

20. Southern Appalachian Leadership Training (SALT)
Rt. 5, Box 275
Crossville, TN 38555
615-788-2274
*Leadership training program offering technical assistance, referrals and information on a range of issues including schools and education, energy, coal, strip mining, land use, rivers and dams, child development, housing, and health care.*

21. The Youth Project
c/o Chuck Shuford
Rt. 28, Little Switzerland Road
Knoxville, TN 37920
615-573-5209
*Public foundation based in Washington, DC, which supports a wide range of social change efforts. Seeks to identify emerging community organizations and provide financial and technical assistance.*

22. Tug Valley Recovery Center
515 Harvey Street
Williamson, WV 25661
304-235-3865
*Community organization centering on recovery from devastating floods of April, 1977. Work on land use, strip mining, taxes, housing, health care, and taxes. Publishes a weekly newspaper,* Sandy New Era.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

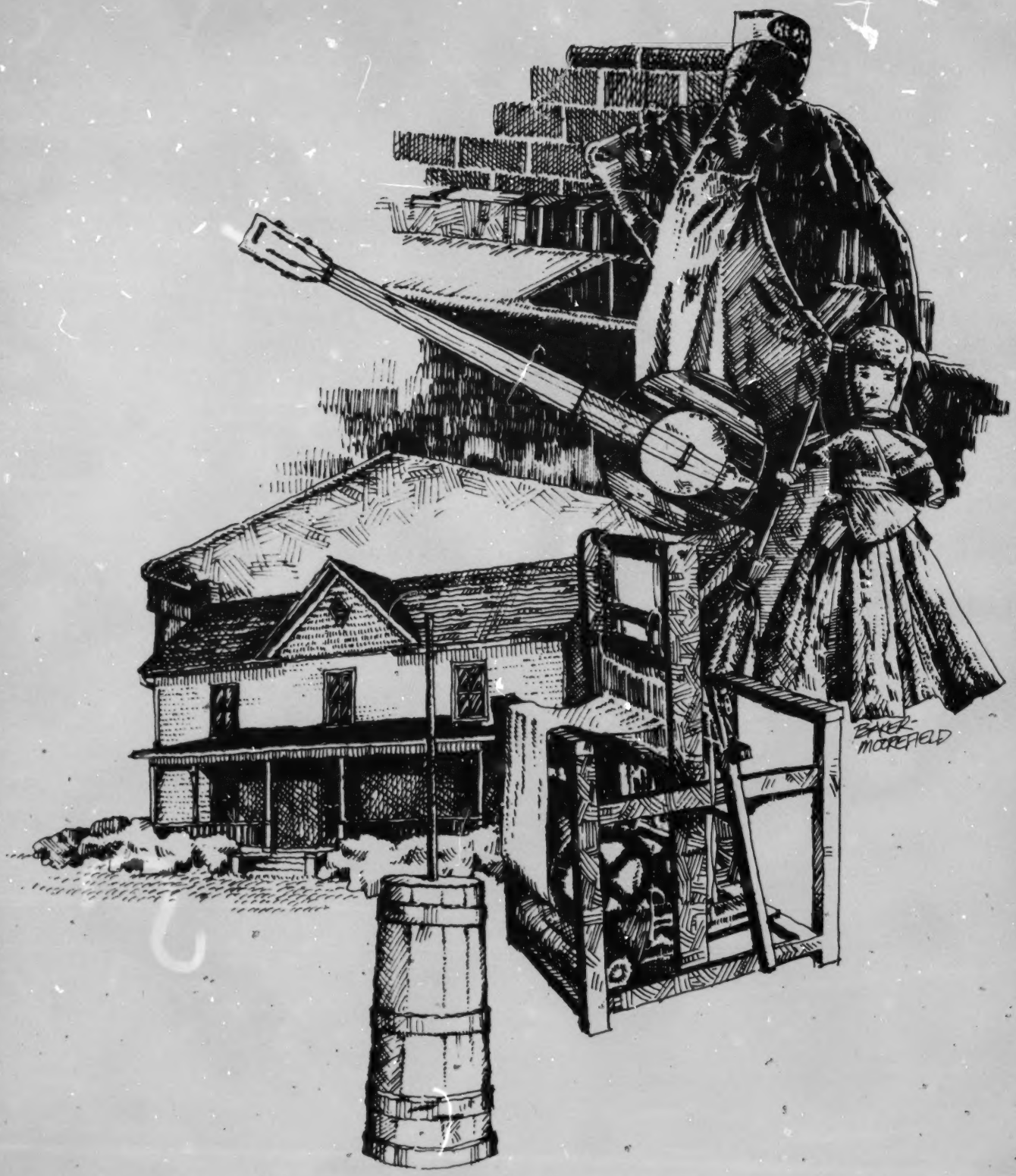
Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____


BAKER-
MOOREFIELD

# Community Economic Development

Community Economic Development (CED) is a general term for local cooperative self-help economic organizations, several of which have been created in the region. The context for their development is: the poverty, unemployment, and powerlessness common to the region; the erratic boom-bust cycle of coal; the demise of the family farm and subsistence farming; the gradual depopulation of rural areas as more people migrate to urban centers; and the lack of industry in rural areas, a trend encouraged rather than offset by government planning agencies such as the Appalachian Regional Commission. Those who have worked on CED have voiced a hope that they can build an alternative system based on interdependent cooperative efforts rather than large industrial development.

CED takes several forms: (1) Worker-owned and operated small factories. In Kentucky, one such factory manufactures chairs; (2) Cooperatives. Successful co-ops exist in the region to market crafts, raise and sell feeder pigs, and provide services such as construction, housing, food, and transportation; (3) Small businesses. Sometimes in conjunction with a larger industry, these businesses employ local people to produce goods and services.

In the past few years the Community Development Corporation (CDC) has emerged in some areas as a multipurpose local umbrella organization to raise funds and offer technical assistance to CED efforts. In addition, they have begun to engage broader community problems such as child care facilities, health care, and housing.

## ISSUES

1. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS—General economic stagnation/depression continues to deprive the region's people of a better life. Though the region is wealthy in many ways, communities and their residents very seldom benefit from this wealth. More communities are working hard to develop production and service industries and cooperatives that are community based, community controlled, and community serving.

2. PROBLEMS FOR CED'S—While CED principles of self-reliance and cooperation have contributed to community organization and pride in Appalachian culture and tradition CED's have encountered numerous obstacles:
   (a) availability of flexible initial and long-term capital from government and foundations;
   (b) internal problems involving skills-training for management, accounting, marketing, etc;
   (c) hostility and impediments to growth from local banks, businesses, and government;
   (d) difficulty in translating CED principles into community structures, because of economic marginality.

3. ROLE OF APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION (ARC)—ARC's plans mostly stress urban-growth centers rather than decentralized and community development. These plans often inhibit the development of smaller,

community oriented, independent economic ventures.

4. HOUSING—Housing in the region continues to be severely inadequate, both in quality and quantity. Housing problems are closely linked to the land use problem—namely, a lack of control over living environment. Housing groups are working to provide more and better housing for low-income and aged Appalachians, stressing the human development aspect of housing.

5. CRAFTS—Appalachian crafts are a distinctive feature of Appalachian culture and often a focus for community economic development. Attempts are being made to help crafters obtain more economic gain from their efforts. Dependable and numerous markets must be obtained in order to sell these products.

## RESOURCES

1. Agricultural Marketing Project
   Vanderbilt Medical Center, Station 17
   Nashville, TN 37232
   615-322-4773
   *Works with small, family farmers and consumers to develop alternative approaches to local and regional food distribution. Offers technical assistance to farmer coops and to individual farmers.*

2. Bread & Chicken House
   320 E. Clinton Avenue
   Big Stone Gap, VA 24219
   703-523-0204
   *Longstanding coop restaurant, good food.*

3. Co-opers Cooperative, Inc.
   111 Bobolink
   Berea, KY 40403
   606-986-8000
   *Consultants on new co-op communities, including housing, construction, finance, food, services, and land trusts.*

4. David Community Development Corp.
   Box 26
   David, KY 41616
   606-886-3921
   *Planning, organizational, and fundraising assistance in relation to large scale housing and community development.*

5. Dickenson County Food Co-op
   Rt. 1, Box 161
   Clinchco, VA 24226
   703-835-9936

6. Grass Roots Craftsmen
   Lost Creek, KY 41348
   606-666-7371
   *Proposal development leading to a key grant; training and direct marketing of craft items.*

7. Grass Roots Economic Development Corp.
   P.O. Box 703
   Jackson, KY 41339
   606-666-7340
   *Monitoring of business development and loan packaging for the Mountain TOP wood industry, as well as marketing development.*

8. Human Economic Appalachian Development Corp. (HEAD)
   Box 68
   Berea, KY 40403
   606-986-8421
   *Extensive experience in every phase of CED activity. Consultations, advice, referrals, technical assistance, etc.*

9. Kentucky Highlands Investment Corp.
   P.O. Box 628
   London, KY 40471
   606-864-5175
   *Corporation with investments in various businesses. Provides new-business financing.*

10. Kentucky Mountain Housing Development Corp.
    Box 431
    Manchester, KY 40962
    606-598-5127
    *Resource development leading to a key grant from the Kentucky Housing Corporation. Development of CETA labor force for housing and public relations.*

11. Knott County Food Association
    P.O. Box 473
    Hindman, KY 41822
    606-785-5749
    *Food co-op.*

12. MATCH, Inc.
P.O. Box 68
Berea, KY 40403
606-986-8422
*A regional Appalachian marketing coalition made up of 30 low-income production craft groups, providing technical, administrative and marketing assistance to over 8,000 low-income crafters.*

13. Model Valley Industrial Development Corp.
Clairfield, TN 37715
615-424-6832
*Craft co-op, used clothing store, housing, and community programs.*

14. Mountain Association for Community Economic Development
Short Street
Berea, KY 40403
606-986-8888
*A technical assistance organization specializing in business planning for various CED activities.*

15. Mountain Management Institute
RFD 4, Box 355
Abingdon, VA 24210
*Designs and conducts educational and training workshops, seminars, on-site consultation, etc., to sharpen skills of those involved in developing and maintaining CED programs.*

16. People, Inc.
Rt. 1, P.O. Box 100
Meadowview, VA 24361
703-944-3117

17. Rugby Restoration Association
P.O. Box 8
Rugby, TN 37733
615-628-2441
*Community historical restoration and preservation as well as furniture and craft production and marketing.*

18. Western Economic Development Organization
131 S. Balsam Street
Hazelwood, NC 28738
*Provides specific economic development assistance to groups or individuals in 17 western counties of North Carolina.*

19. Western North Carolina Crafts Federation
131 S. Balsam Street
Hazelwood, NC 28738
*Enables non-profit groups to market handmade products on a cooperative basis.*

20. Whitetop Mountain Molasses and Maple Syrup Corporation
Whitetop, VA 24292
703-388-3459
*Co-op provides support for local volunteer fire department and community programs.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____



page 24 blank.

Ball
PERFECT
MASON

# Culture

Part of the struggle of Appalachian people for self-determination is the preservation of traditional culture and the contemporary cultural expression which builds on that legacy.

Many other parts of the country have only lately discovered the richness of traditional mountain music, the liveliness of mountain tales and stories, the spirit of traditional dancing, and the inventiveness and beauty of Appalachian crafts. This heritage took form in the years before mechanized society penetrated the region—when music was made by many in the church, at home, or at work; when artistic expression like quilting, carving, and potting helped to provide the necessities of life and took its inspiration from nature; and when the language of imagination was learned as people entertained one another with stories.

The impact of big business and coal exploitation changed the region's way of life. Commercialization invaded culture and changed its everyday expression. Some of the culture adopted new forms, such as country and bluegrass music, while some of the traditional culture passed away. On the whole, Appalachians have been amazingly tenacious in their refusal to become simply passive receptors of mainstream culture. Younger generations continue to receive a significant distinctive cultural inheritance.

Today, the preservation of traditional Appalachian culture is continuing. Marginal cooperative businesses in the area of traditional crafts have been created. Since the beginning of this century, much mountain music and lore has been preserved through recordings and books. Numerous oral history projects and high quality films document the region's culture. Festivals in the region provide an opportunity for musicians, actors, crafters, dancers, storytellers, and minority/ethnic groups to get together to share their joy and energy.

Appalachia has had to wrestle with successive waves of "outside" enthusiasts from the first discovery of the quaint hillbilly down to the present. The problem of developing ways for people from various class and geographic backgrounds to support and participate productively in Appalachia's culture is one that is still working itself out. The young people of the region will undoubtedly be a key to this process.

Appalachian culture is surely one of the treasures of our nation and one to be shared. But it can continue with integrity and uniqueness only if its primary impetus and energy comes from the Appalachian people themselves. Encouraging in this light is the fact that movements for justice in the region have been the occasion for some of the finest new musical expression in the traditional idiom. Songs of life in the coal fields and cotton mills have arisen from struggles to change conditions, and the singing of them has been an inseparable part of those movements.

Both old and new artists of all kinds are continuing those traditions today. Through their efforts they are conveying a fine sensitivity to the honest joy of life, the need for integrity and directness in human relations, a love and respect for the land and environment, and the need for collective and cooperative efforts.

## ISSUES:

1. ORAL HISTORY—Older Appalachians have much to tell about the region's history and culture. Various projects seek to document this history and culture through the remembrances of people who have lived it.

2. CRAFTS—Appalachian crafts are a source of pride and beauty to the region. Many people around the country are attracted to

the work of the crafters of the region, respecting the craftship and integrity of those who continue in traditional arts and crafts.

3. FESTIVALS—Craft, music, storytelling and other festivals continue to increase in number. Many such festivals are now long established traditions, preserving to a degree a certain part of Appalachian culture.

4. APPALACHIAN STUDIES—Various schools and colleges in the region are beginning or expanding courses and programs designed to acquaint more students with Appalachian life, history, and culture. This field is important for the continued research and documentation of the region's lifestyle.

5. COMMUNICATIONS—Various efforts are being made to document the culture of the region through written media, records, videotape, and film.

6. MUSIC—Music continues to play a significant role in Appalachian life. As with all other areas of cultural expression, music has many facets —from traditional to popular. Efforts to build on the traditional forms are important, but are only one area of an art form that is undergoing continual change.

## RESOURCES

1. Appalachian Community Arts
   Rt. 1
   Clairfield, TN 37715
   615-424-6832
   *A service organization giving technical assistance to individual artists and art groups in Central Appalachia. Music, craft, theatre, video, film, photography, and other art forms are promoted and encouraged.*

2. Appalachian Oral History Project
   Alice Lloyd College
   Pippa Passes, KY 41844
   *Over 3,000 interviews on sociology, history, folklore, music, language, and crafts of Central Appalachia.*

3. ARCHIVES

   *Archives of American Folksong
   Library of Congress
   10 First Street S.E.
   Washington, DC 20540

   *Folk Archive
   Western Kentucky University
   Bowling Green, KY 42101

4. CRAFTS

   *MATCH, Inc.
   P.O. Box 68
   Berea, KY 40403
   606-986-8422
   *See Page 23.*

   *Southern Highland Handicraft Guild
   P.O. Box 9545
   Asheville, NC 28805
   704-298-7928
   *Established in 1930. Write for brochure.*

   *Western North Carolina Crafts Federation
   131 S. Balsam Street
   Hazelwood, NC 28738
   *See Page 23.*

5. FILMS AND VIDEO

   *Appalshop, Inc.
   Box 743
   Whitesburg, KY 41858
   606-633-5708
   *Produces and sponsors a very good selection of films that document Appalachian history, culture, and contemporary social problems.*

   *Highlander Center
   Rt. 3, Box 370
   New Market, TN 37820
   615-933-3443
   *Small video tape library on social issues. Limited black and white equipment.*

   *Jubilee Community Video Center
   1538 Highland Avenue
   Knoxville, TN 37916
   615-546-7811
   *Black and white video equipment for use mostly in the Knoxville area. Advice and technical assistance.*

*Mountain Community Television, Inc.
1032 Virginia Avenue
Norton, VA 24273
703-679-2182
*Small format video equipment used to produce materials relevant to community development and the examination of factors affecting social change. Primarily in the Wise County, VA, area.*

6. FOLK DANCING

*Berea College Country Dancers
c/o John M. Ramsay
Berea College, Box 287
Berea, KY 40403
606-986-9341 Ext. 286
*Appalachian square dances, Danish and English country dances, morris and sword dances.*

*Green Grass Cloggers
P.O. Box 7001
Greenville, NC 27834
919-756-6889

7. MUSIC AND RECORDINGS

*Folk-Legacy Records, Inc.
Sharon Mountain Road
Sharon, CT 06069
203-364-5661

*Folkway Records
43 W. 61st Street
New York, NY 10023
212-586-7260

*Foxfire Records
P.O. Box B
Rabun Gap, GA 30568
404-746-5318

*Highlander Center
Attention: Guy & Candie Carawan
Rt. 3, Box 370
New Market, TN 37820
615-933-3443
*Contacts, advice, and history of Appalachian music.*

*Huntsville Association of Folk Musicians
P.O. Box 1444
Huntsville, AL 35807
205-533-6565
*Non-profit educational foundation dedicated to the preservation and promotion of traditional folk music, instruments and styles of musical rendition.*

*Jubilee Center
Attention: Bob Jordan
1538 Highland Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-546-7811
*Lots of contacts throughout the region.*

*June Appal Records
Box 743
Whitesburg, KY 41858
606-633-9958
*Old time and contemporary mountain music. Write for free catalog.*

*Rounder Records
186 Willow Avenue
Somerville, MS 02144
617-354-0700
*Sells most currently available old-time and bluegrass music (all labels) by mail. Write and ask for catalog.*

*Traditional Music Project
Pine Breeze Center
Hamilton Avenue
Chattanooga, TN 37405
615-265-2271 Ext. 364
*Collection of authentic mountain folk music in the Chattanooga area as well as production of old time music records.*

8. MUSEUMS, CULTURE CENTERS, ETC.

*Appalachian Museum
CPO 1311
Berea, KY 40404
606-986-9341 Ext. 560
*Preserving and displaying the tools, artifacts and living conditions of the region's early days.*

*Beck Culture Center
1927 Dandridge Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37915
615-524-8461
*See Page 10.*

*Children's Museum
P.O. Box 3066
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
615-482-5116
*Focusing on the arts, science, and history, with a special emphasis on the cultural*

*heritage of Southern Appalachia. Guided tours, seminars, workshops, and classes.*

*Fort New Salem
Salem College
Salem, WV 26426
304-782-5245
*Reconstructed settlement village.*

*John Henry Memorial Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 135
Princeton, WV 24740
304-487-1148
*Seeks to show the inter-relatedness of black/white cultural experiences in the Appalachian mountains.*

*Museum of Appalachia
Box 359
Norris, TN 37828
615-494-7680
*An extensive collection of pioneer frontier relics in a frontier-type setting consisting of 18 buildings.*

*Museum of the Cherokee Indians
P.O. Box 770-A
Cherokee, NC 28719
704-497-3481
*See Page 59.*

9. National Association for Preservation & Perpetuation of Storytelling (NAPPS)
Box 112
Jonesboro, TN 37659
615-753-2171
*NAPPS is devoted to preserving storytelling traditions as well as encouraging all forms of telling. It sponsors a national storytelling festival every year the 1st weekend in October, in Jonesboro, where storytellers gather from all over the country to share yarns. NAPPS is also involved in audio and video taping of tellers. Tapes are available for loan and research.*

10. Neighborhood Art Programs National Organizing Committee—South (NAPNOC—South)
1538 Highland Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-637-7022
*Currently under contract with the U.S. Dept. of Labor to assist in the development of creative job opportunities through its neighborhood arts and culture networks. Developing new jobs in both urban and rural areas through public service arts and cultural projects.*

11. SCHOOLS

*John C. Campbell Folk School
Rt. 1
Brasstown, NC 28902
704-837-2775
*Short courses in music, dancing, and crafts, mostly from April through mid-November. Some weekend workshops during winter.*

*School of Scottish Arts, Inc.
P.O. Box 426
Banner Elk, NC 28604
*Non-profit organization dedicated to the teaching of the traditional Scottish arts of piping, drumming and Highland dancing.*

12. THEATRE

*Alternative ROOTS
1538 Laurel Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-523-7641
*Region-wide and South-wide coalition of community based individuals and groups involved in the arts, mostly theatre. Organized to promote a cohesive spirit among regional theatres and provide a network for the exchange of ideas, information, and mutual support.*

*Play Group
1538 Laurel Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-523-7641

*Roadside Theatre
Box 743
Whitesburg, KY 41858
606-633-5708
*A regional drama and storytelling company.*

*The Road Company
Spring Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
*Particularly interested in Appalachian issues.*

*Unto These Hills
Mountainside Theatre
Cherokee, NC 28719
*See Page 59.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

CLINIC

# Health Care

In health care, Appalachia is much like other parts of the country in that it does not have a health care system which is meeting the needs of the people. On the other hand, there have been some unique aspects of Appalachian health care. For example, there is a long-standing tradition of self-reliance and self-treatment among mountain communities, where granny-midwives were the gynecologists and obstetricians, and knowledge of medicinal herbs was widespread, beginning with the Indians.

In much of the region, Appalachians suffer from a lack of all kinds of health services. Medical care is more curative than preventive. There are too few physicians. Many hospitals are controlled by people and organizations that have reaped fortunes from the region's resources. Adequate or specialized care is often limited to those who live in larger metropolitan areas or to those who have the ability to pay for such services. The prevailing attitude among mainstream doctors in Appalachia is still one of disregard for patient's feelings, judgments, and concerns.

Appalachian coal fields are particularly hard-pressed for good health care. Few medical providers see economically viable opportunities in areas where the land and the people have suffered from the ravages of coal exploitation. The environmental conditions in these areas—silt-filled streams, polluted air, burning slag heaps, acid water, and dried up wells—make for continuing health problems.

And yet the coal fields have been the site of some of the most innovative attempts to provide adequate health care. Community clinics, often in conjunction with the UMWA, have a history of offering excellent services. But now, due to a variety of factors, these clinics are in danger of being lost. Because these clinics confronted mainstream American medicine, which is profit and fee-for-service oriented rather than based on preventive and progressive health care, they face increasing pressure on their viability.

In general, it is the low-income people whose health care suffers the most due to lack of educational opportunities, lack of adequate housing, lack of food, lack of a clean environment, and lack of transportation to health facilities. All these factors are related to the decisions made by powerful people who control the resources of the region. The medically indigent, which includes people at or below the poverty line who have no health insurance, are 25% of the population of Central Appalachia, but only 5% of the patients, according to an Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) survey.

Though health care costs continue to skyrocket, the age old wisdom of "an ounce of prevention" is scarcely heeded by a health industry intent on making profits. Since profits will continue to roll in as sickness is perpetuated, there seems to be no great rush to prevent illness. And so health care is reduced to the business of delivering medicine and treatment which relieves only the symptoms of our society's sicknesses.

The chronic ills of society which start, prolong, and worsen health problems are ignored. The harmful side effects of unemployment, recession, and urban decay are overlooked in determining the causes of disease. Prevention and education are dismissed as oversimplified remedies by medical practitioners absorbed in their own technological solutions.

But in the area of health care, there are some exciting results from the organizing efforts of medical providers, community organizers, educators, and others concerned with building a better health care system. Because the solutions to our medical problems often lie outside the confines of our present system, many people are increasingly working to stretch the traditional definition of

"health care" to encompass quality-of-life questions as well as political, economic, social and environmental concerns.

To this end, people are overcoming the mystique that surrounds the professional medical establishment and building institutions predicated on self-reliance, on prevention of disease, and on holistic treatment of individuals as inseparable reflections of our environment and our society. These efforts understand the importance of caring for mental and emotional health as carefully as physical health. They are acting to give more adequate information to help people make more knowledgeable decisions concerning health care, thus attempting to gain back control over our own bodies.

## ISSUES

1. COMMUNITY CLINICS—The community-controlled health center has at times offered the best hope for primary medical care as well as a unifying factor in the community. Controlled by local governing boards that represent the community, these clinics can provide people-oriented, lower cost health care. But lack of continuity of both funding and health professionals in the clinic can lead to instability.

2. PATIENT RIGHTS—Patients are increasingly asserting their various health care rights, including certain rights to emergency and non-emergency treatment as well as the right to dignified, confidential treatment that maintains personal privacy. Additionally, health care recipients are exercising their right to see their own medical records and to accept or refuse any particular treatment.

3. HEALTH PROVIDERS—Many nurses, nurse practitioners, physicians, physician's assistants and medical educators are working to democratize and decentralize the health profession. Doctors are being encouraged to delegate more authority to others. All are being encouraged to share more with patients.

4. HEALTH CARE SYSTEM—Various challenges to the established order of the health care system/industry are emerging. One of the main challenges is to the medical "mystique"—that health care knowledge and skills should be the sole domain of professionals. Many people are involved with medical education and with attempts to change the legislative environment of the health care system.

5. ALTERNATIVES—Different approaches to the existing structure include more self-help medical programs, midwifery, alternative health plans and programs, special women's health care facilities and a variety of other models, premised on the idea that health care is not just disease control, but is integrally related to the social and economic welfare of society.

   In many cases, however, efforts at change and reform have been met with increasing resistance and in some cases the legal position of medical reformers within the health care system has been called into question by the medical establishment.

6. WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE—Women have demonstrated a special interest in health care issues, both because of the particular health needs of women (often ignored or distorted by the male-dominated medical profession), and because of their traditional responsibility for the health of their children and elderly dependents. Women have often taken leadership in general health care organizing as well as attempting to create alternative services oriented toward women's particular health needs.

## RESOURCES

1. Appalachian Health Education Leadership Program (AHELP)
   Highlander Center
   Rt. 3, Box 370
   New Market, TN 37820
   615-933-3443
   *Provides education on health issues, technical assistance to clinics, recruitment and assistance for health personnel interested in working in the region, and information on environmental health issues.*

2. Center for Health Services
   Station 17
   Vanderbilt Medical Center
   Nashville, TN 37232
   615-322-4773
   *Helps to organize health fairs and clinics for rural communities.*

3. COMMUNITY CLINICS
   *There are several community health clinics*

*throughout Southern Appalachia. This is only a partial listing and these folks will help you get in touch with others.*

*Cabin Creek Health Association
Box 99
Dawes, WV 25054
304-595-5006

*Clinch River Health Services
Box 236
Dungannon, VA 24245
703-467-2240

*Haysi Community Clinic
Haysi, VA 24256
703-865-5391

*Hot Springs Health Program
Box 68
Hot Springs, NC 28743
704-622-7311

*Knoxville Neighborhood Health Services
P.O. Box 2167
Knoxville, TN 37921
615-524-0316

*Mud Creek Health Clinic
Craynor, KY 41614
606-587-2246

*Petros Health Clinic
Petros, TN 37845
615-324-3422

*St. Charles Health Clinic
St. Charles, VA 24282
703-383-4383

*Tug River Health Association/Gary Clinic
Gary, WV 24836
304-448-2101

*Upper Kanawha Health Association
Drawer F
Cedar Grove, WV 25039
304-595-3699

4. Community Health & Monitoring Project
88 Walton Street, N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-523-5398
*A citizens group working for change in the health care system.*

5. Frontier School of Midwifery and Family Nursing
Wendover, KY 41775
606-672-2317

6. Health Policy Advisory Center, Inc.
17 Murray Street
New York, NY 10007
212-267-8890
*Publishes educational materials presenting factual, timely social and political analyses of major developments in the U.S. health system. Goal is to provide the informational resources which will inform strategies for change and build a movement for reform within the health care system.*

7. Health Service Action
P.O. Box 6586
Washington, DC 20009
202-223-2267
*Concerned about making a national health service less "utopian" by developing transitional programs for improving health services while moving toward a national health service. Provides political support and technical assistance for progressive, innovative health services, such as community clinics.*

8. Kentucky Primary Care Association
c/o Benny Ray Bailey
Rt. 1, Box 102A
Hindman, KY 41822
606-785-3164
*Purpose is to unite health care consumers with primary health providers to promote common interests, to develop communications between primary care centers and private and government agencies, and to develop standards for primary care services. Also provides technical assistance in health care delivery methods and business procedures as well as assistance with funding resources and recruitment of professionals.*

9. Mountaineer Family Health Plan, Inc.
228 Mellon Street
Beckley, WV 25801
304-252-8551
*Prepaid comprehensive health plan, countywide. Serves low income and working class families.*

10. National Association of Parents and Professionals for Safe Alternatives in Childbirth (NAPSAC)
P.O. Box 267
Marble Hill, MO 63764
314-238-2010
*Research and published material on alternative birth methods. Several chapters in a number of Appalachian states.*

11. Rural Health Newsletter
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202-331-0258

12. Tenn. Association of Primary Health Care
P.O. Box 15985
Nashville, TN 37215
615-322-4773
*Organized to: develop a system of communication between primary health care (p.h.c.) centers; provide for consumer and provider input in the p.h.c. system; promote the provision of p.h.c. services in medically underserved areas; enhance public understanding of p.h.c.; develop standards of quality for the operation of p.h.c. centers.*

13. Womens Health Center of WV, Inc.
3418 Staunton Avenue, S.E.
Charleston, WV 25304
304-344-9834
*Non-profit, free standing, out-patient clinic offering medical, counseling, and educational services in reproductive health. Medical services include gynecological care, family planning, pregnancy testing, and pregnancy termination.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

# Housing

With the growing dilemma of scarce and inadequate housing, exacerbated in many areas by natural and not so natural disasters, there has been a burst of organizing around the housing needs of people. This issue is closely linked to the land use problem—namely, a lack of control over our living environment. It is a common thread linking rural and urban community organizing.

Housing in Appalachia, which suffers from the prevailing economic and social conditions, is one of the region's most pressing problems. Problems that continue to hamper improved housing are limited land availability, lack of sewer and water facilities, lack of capital for housing improvements, uncertain employment conditions, and rapidly escalating building and supply costs.

Both the urban and rural areas of Appalachia suffer from these problems. In many Appalachian cities, overcrowding and unhealthy conditions continue to plague run-down sections. In rural areas, the situation is hardly better. The psychological, physical, and social effects of these housing conditions on the region's people are immense.

Poor housing has existed in Appalachia for a long time, but some recent developments have brought even greater pressures to bear on the inadequate housing supply. Population in coalfield areas is increasing at an accelerated rate, partly due to the current economic boom in coal exploitation. In addition large national and multinational corporations, which are usually headquartered elsewhere, are buying more land. Finally, the massive flooding in the region due to strip mining and clear cutting has made many house sites unsuitable.

Low job security and low incomes in the region tend to discourage long-term investments in permanent home sites or home improvements, and this trend in turn tends to increase the popularity of mobile homes as an answer to the current housing problems. Mobile homes, though they have low monthly payments, seldom provide a satisfactory solution to people's long term housing needs.

## ISSUES

1. LAND—The region's land is increasingly owned by corporations. Ways must be found to decrease the number of acres that corporations hold, particularly land which is held for decades without being used. (See the section of "Natural Resources and Energy," Page 66 for some of the factors affecting land ownership and control.)

2. WATER—The pollution of our waters by strip mines, industries, and inadequate waste disposal systems has affected the ability of people to locate in certain areas. In addition, water delivery systems are often old and/or dilapidated. These systems need financial assistance for badly needed improvements. Finally, irresponsible clear-cutting and strip mining practices have led to extensive flooding of valleys and bottomlands, prime areas for housing.

3. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS—Approximately 36% of the people of Central Appalachia live below the nationally established poverty level. Correspondingly, over 43% of the housing in Central Appalachia was declared substandard in 1970. The current coal boom could improve, somewhat, the current housing situation for many Appalachians by creating more stable work and better pay. But the environmental and social costs that will have to be paid due to increased coal ex-

ploitation may in the long run make the people poorer than before the current boom. That has often been the case in Appalachia's past boom-and-bust cycles.

4. MINORITIES—A disproportionate number of black and rural families reside in substandard housing. In addition, the region's elderly population suffers a great deal from inadequate housing.

5. FINANCING—Few people in Appalachia have enough money set aside to build a house, and borrowing money for housing is not always easy. Interest rates on housing loans are determined by the fluctuating investment market, irrespective of the housing needs of people. The desire by banks and other lending institutions for greater investment return helps to drive up interest rates on housing loans. In addition, government programs designed to assist housing needs in rural areas, such as the Farmers' Home Administration (FmHA) do not serve low-income people adequately. Financial institutions and agencies should be made more responsible to the housing needs of the region's people.

## RESOURCES

1. Center for Community Change
   1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
   Washington, DC 20007
   202-338-6310
   *Technical assistance in all HUD and FmHA housing programs.*

2. Center for Housing Alternatives and Social/Economic Options
   Box 76
   David, KY 41616
   606-886-2214
   *A social service ministry working in long term flood recovery and in developing social and economic options for individuals and groups.*

3. David Community Development Corp.
   Box 26
   David, KY 41616
   606-886-3921
   *Planning, organizational, and fundraising assistance in relation to large scale housing.*

4. Frontier Housing Corporation
   Box 307
   Morehead, KY 40351
   606-784-4392
   *Non-profit housing corporation that builds and repairs houses in a four county area for people who are below the federal poverty level.*

5. Housing Assistance Council
   1365 Peachtree Street, N.E.
   Suite 303
   Atlanta, GA 30309
   404-892-4824
   *A non-profit organization dealing with rural, low-income housing needs. Technical assistance, seed-money, research, and information.*

6. HEAD Corporation
   P.O. Box 68
   Berea, KY 40403
   606-986-8421
   *A coalition of Central Appalachian church-related, self-help groups such as housing development corporations, cooperatives, and community development corporations.*

7. Kentucky Mountain Housing Development Corp.
   P.O. Box 431
   Manchester, KY 40962
   606-598-5127

8. Model Valley Industrial Development Corp.
   Clairfield, TN 37715
   615-424-6832
   *Involved in community non-profit housing.*

9. Rural America
   1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
   Washington, DC 20036
   202-659-2800
   *A non-profit membership organization formed by small town and rural people to represent their interests on a national level. Acts as a resource and information center and provides technical assistance in several areas, including self-help housing.*

10. Scott-Morgan Community Development Corp.
    Box 8
    Deer Lodge, TN 37726
    615-965-3129
    *Church-related builders of low-cost housing.*

11. Tug Valley Recovery Center
515 Harvey Street
Williamson, WV 25661
304-235-3865

*Organized after the devastating flood of April, 1977, to work on a variety of community recovery issues, including housing and home repairs.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

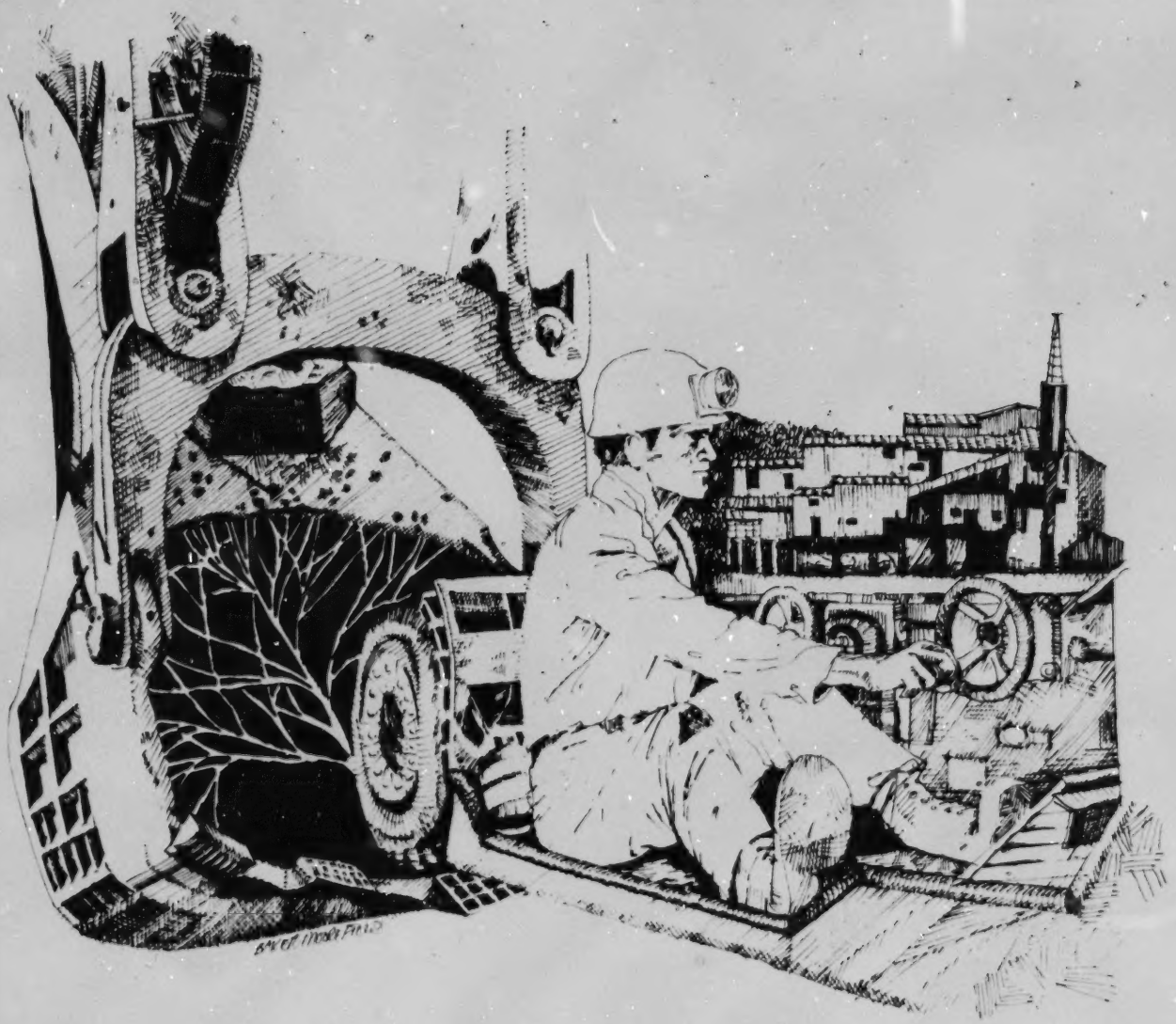
_____

_____

_____



page 42 blank.



# Labor Organizing

The history of industrial development in the region has shown that without organized strength, workers can expect little from management in the way of decent wages, safe working conditions, due process in job disputes, or security for the future. Appalachia has seen decades of often bitter struggle on the part of coal miners and other working people for improved conditions. Our labor heritage is indeed a rich one.

Traditionally, Appalachia has been the strongest base of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), a union which gave strong impetus to the tremendous industrial organizing campaigns of the CIO during the 1930's. On the other hand, the region has been the scene for some serious setbacks for the labor movement, and has significant numbers of traditionally unorganized industries, like textile mills and furniture plants. In addition, miners and mining communities have suffered from the boom-and-bust cycles of coal, and currently face an economic threat because of coal industry plans to move away from deep-mined to more strip-mined coal.

Today, as in the past, there is a concerted effort on the part of industry and management to make sure that new labor contracts do not produce new gains, particularly new benefits, for workers. This means that more and more divisive union busting efforts can be expected in the future. A well financed coalition of industry, chambers of commerce, and conservatives supported a filibuster in the U.S. Senate in July, 1978, to stymie "labor law reform" legislation that would have required industry to pay a higher price for illegal anti-union activities.

Inflation is often used as a club to beat down working people's demands for a living wage and decent working conditions. In addition, women, blacks, and unions are often pitted against one another in "affirmative action" plans intended to balance decades of race and sex discrimination by industry.

In 1977-78, the longest coal strike in history—110 days—was waged by the United Mine Workers of America. The rank and file battled to minimize the losses conceded by union leadership to owners whose profits have been doubling. Their courage, convictions and experience gained during the strike may have placed them in a very strong position to determine their future. Leadership may emerge now on a district level which will be more responsive to the demands of the rank and file.

In the mountains south of the coal fields, there are cotton mills rather than coal mines, brown lung rather than black lung, mill towns instead of coal camps. Their historic struggles have taken place in Marion, Gastonia, and Elizabethton . . . more recently in Oneita, SC and Roanoke Rapids, NC. The past few years have seen a resurgence of organizing activity in mill towns. In 1973 the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) ran a successful boycott to back a strike at Oneita Knitting Mills in South Carolina, and won a union contract. Significant gains have been made in recognizing brown lung disease, an occupational disease of cotton mill workers, and brown lung associations have been organizing, especially throughout the Carolinas.

TWUA and Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America merged in 1976 to form the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU) and set "organizing the unorganized" at the J.P. Stevens Company as their top priority. Textile workers had long been struggling with Stevens, the second largest textile company in the nation, which employs 44,000 people in 85 plants (63 in North and South Carolina, one in Kingsport, Tennessee, several in Southwest Virginia). Steven's record of labor law violations is the worst in U.S. history.

More than half of all wood bedroom and dining

room furniture produced in the U.S. and over 25% of all upholstered furniture is made within a 200 mile radius—an area encompassing High Point, Thomasville, Lexington, Hickory, and Lenoir, NC, and extending into neighboring Tennessee and Virginia. Headquarters for most of the ten largest furniture manufacturers in the country are in this area. United Furniture Workers and Upholsterers' International, in cooperation with the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, are attempting to organize furniture workers, especially those in the Thomasville Furniture Industries' 21 plants. Those workers average around $4 per hour (the national average in manufacturing is $5.71) and are 99% unorganized.

The stakes are high in the Stevens campaign for both industry and labor. Unorganized workers in furniture and other industries, run-away companies like Michelin Rubber (now in Greenville, SC), and unions are awaiting its outcome. Were the great mass of non-union workers organized—600,000 in the textile industry alone—they would make the voices of working people more influential than ever before in heading our area and nation in the direction of progressive social and economic goals.

## ISSUES

1. DECENT WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS—These are basic rights still being denied to the majority of our citizens. (See the section on "Occupational Health and Safety" for further discussion of health and safety problems on the job.)

2. UNION DEMOCRACY—Unions in Appalachia, as elsewhere, have been up against well-funded anti-union activity as well as the debilitating legacy of McCarthyism, and have become bureaucratically top-heavy and sluggish in responding to the desires of their own rank and file members. (This bureaucratization is a much more pervasice and significant problem than the much-exaggerated corruption which anti-union propagandists like to stress.) In organized industries like coal, steel, and trucking, democratizing the union is a real issue for the rank and file, who have begun organizing visible reform movements in recent years, with varying degrees of success.

3. CONSUMER RESPONSIBILITY—Consumers are increasingly taking into consideration a company's record on labor relations as well as its environmental and social responsibility. This is taking the form of product boycotts and other economic pressure campaigns.

4. UNION RECOGNITION—Many states in Appalachia still have "right-to-work" laws on their books, laws that serve the interest of large corporations and their profits and which make it more difficult to unionize labor. Organizing the unorganized is a major task.

5. ANTI-UNIONISM—The long history of well-funded union-busting and anti-union activity in the nation, and particularly in Appalachia and the South, continues unabated. Local chambers of commerce often work hand in hand with the media, along with the National Right to Work Committee and its local affiliates, in this anti-union coalition.

## RESOURCES

1. Appalachian Movement Press
   745 7th Street
   Huntington, WV 25701
   304-523-8587
   *Many pamphlets and reprints. Also distributors for several other labor, history, and movement publishers.*

2. Council of Southern Mountains
   Drawer N
   Clintwood, VA 24228
   703-926-4495

3. Appalachian South Folklife Center
   P.O. Box 5
   Pipestem, WV 25979
   304-466-0543
   *First-hand involvement in labor struggles in Appalachia for many years. Library and historical documents.*

4. Highlander Center
   Rt. 3, Box 370
   New Market, TN 37820
   615-933-3443
   *Involved with labor struggles and labor education for many years. Library/resource center, historical documents, and advice.*

5. Institute for Southern Studies
   P.O. Box 230
   Chapel Hill, NC 27514
   919-929-2142

*Research and writing on labor history, labor education, and union organizing. "Here Come A Wind," Vol. IV, No. 1 & 2, devoted to labor. Collection of taped interviews.*

6. LABOR EDUCATION

*Center for Labor Education
University of Kentucky
c/o Bob Winn
643 Maxwelton Court
Lexington, KY 40506
606-258-4811

*Center for Labor Education and Research
University of Alabama
c/o Dr. Higdon Roberts
1044 S. 11th Street
University Station
Birmingham, AL 35294
*Education programs designed and implemented to meet the needs of organized workers in Alabama. Consulting, research, and information services.*

7. LABOR STUDIES

*Labor Studies Program
c/o John David
West Virginia Tech
Montgomery, WV 26505
304-442-3157
*A full labor studies program for undergraduates. Good library. Worker education conducted through extension classes. Referrals to others in West Virginia.*

*Institute for Labor Studies
c/o Keith Dix
University of West Virginia
Morgantown, WV 26505
304-293-0111

*Southern Labor Studies
c/o David Gracy
1028 Urban Life Center
Georgia State University
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-658-3480

*Southern Oral History Program
Department of History
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
919-933-2115
*Currently engaged in a study of industrialization and labor history in the North Carolina piedmont.*

8. Professional Drivers Council (PROD)
200 P Street, N.W., #612
Washington, DC 20036
202-785-3707
*Reform group that seeks to achieve rank and file control over the Teamster union, end the abuse of Teamster pension and welfare funds, and improve working conditions in trucking and other Teamsters industries. Several Appalachian chapters. National monthly newspaper, the PROD* Dispatch.

9. Southerners for Economic Justice
1931 Laurel Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-637-8019
*A group of Southern citizens representing all segments of the community joining together to support Southern workers seeking economic justice. Particularly concerned with textile and furniture workers.*

10. UNIONS
*A few that are presently involved in campaigns in the region.*

*Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union
15 Union Square
New York, NY 10003
212-255-7800

*United Furniture Workers
700 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10003
212-477-9150

*United Mine Workers of America
900 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202-638-0530

*Upholsterers International Union of North America
25 N. 4th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-923-5700

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

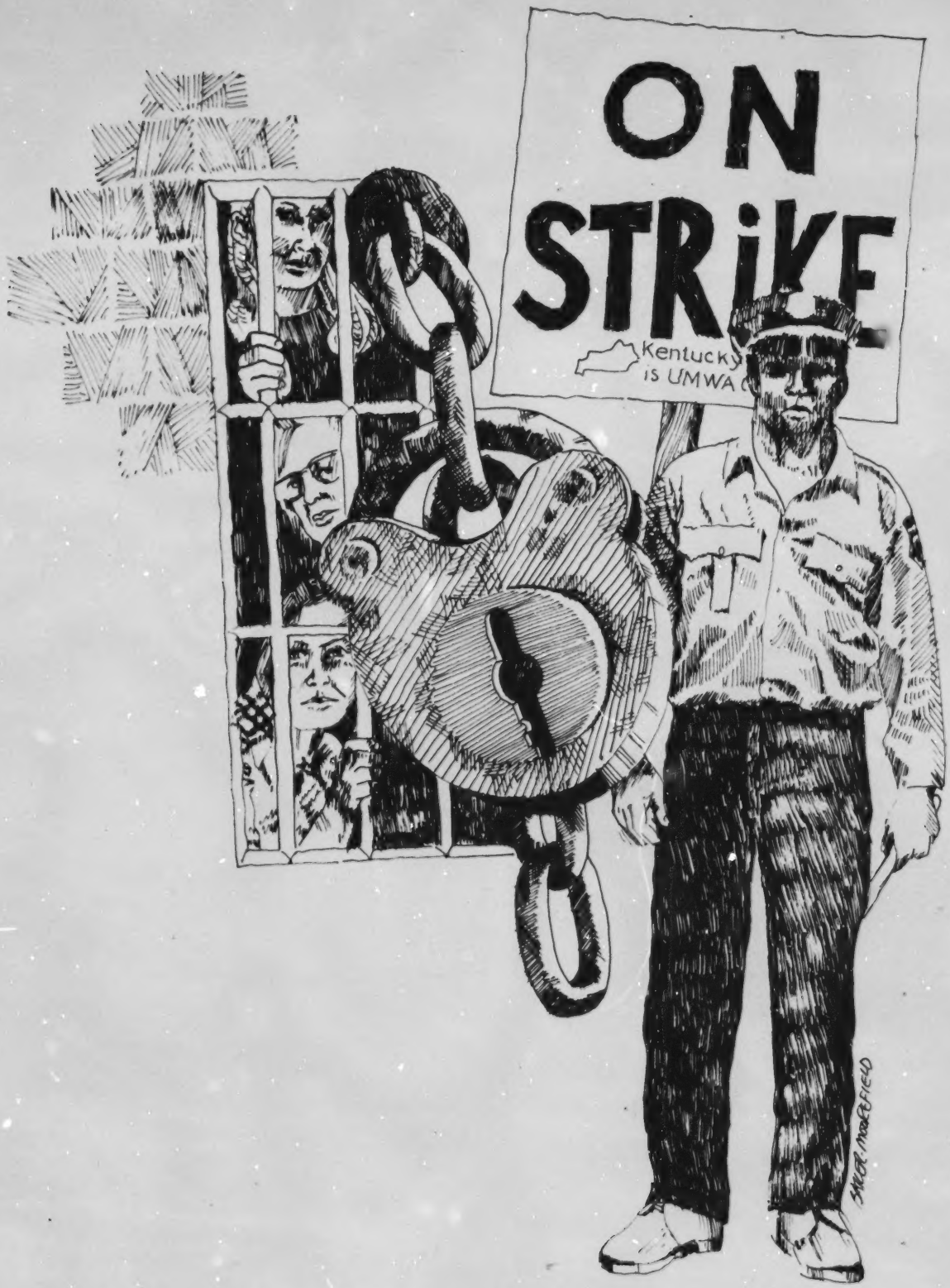
_____

_____

_____



page 48 blank


ON
STRiKE
Kentucky
is UMWA

# Law and Repression

By repression we mean a whole complex of forces and institutions used to keep people in line and make them conform to the needs and desires of those who hold power in the region. In a way, this entire catalog deals with the concept of repression, for repression affects us all and pervades our lives on many different levels. As with the other issues we have dealt with in this catalog, repression in Appalachia is like repression everywhere in this country—it often comes down hardest on the poor, uneducated, juveniles, blacks, Indians, women, and others oppressed in our society.

At times police agencies can be an invaluable assistance in what is turning into a kind of lawless society. At other times police brutality goes unnoticed or unchallenged in the hollows of our mountains and in the urban areas of Appalachia. Those without the money and power to challenge such abuse suffer through it as a way of life which has been practiced for many years.

Courts can be one of the most oppressive structures within our society. Often whether a person is sent to prison or set free is dependent upon the weight of his or her pocketbook and/or status in society. Once incarcerated, a person may suffer abuse even more onerous, for it is hidden behind locked doors, hidden from public view and citizen scrutiny. From filthy conditions to gang rapes and murders in dingy county jails and overcrowded prisons, the controlling system uses oppressive tactics to maintain the status quo.

People and groups who stand up against the power structure in a more conscious and socially visible way traditionally face swift and strong reactions by those in control. Social and economic pressures can be considerable in an area like Appalachia, and when they fail, there has been little hesitation to resort to brute force, as witnessed by the bloody history of the coal mine "wars" when miners attempted to organize labor unions. In 1974, a violent struggle was precipitated by mine owners at the Brookside Mine in Harlan County, Kentucky. A striking coal miner was killed by a thug before his fellow workers could win union recognition. In 1977, violence continued as the Kentucky State Police beat up picketers and rode shot gun, helping to break a picket line at Blue Diamond's Justus Mine in Stearns, KY.

As in other parts of the country, blacks have had their extra share of repression. In Knoxville in 1919, the militia was called up to restore order after a white lynch mob looted the city jail. But when the militia arrived, they occupied and terrorized the *black* community, massacring an unknown number of blacks from mounted machine gun positions in the streets.

The oppression of Appalachia's Indians sadly begins the whole long history of repression in the region. See the section on Native Americans for a discussion on how a whole nation has been uprooted, brutalized, terrorized, and forced to live in what amounts to refugee camps in their own land.

Finally, repression and those it affects is not limited to people who are in visible struggles, or labor disputes, or openly violating the law. Each of us who must conform to a whole series of government regulations and mandates is oppressed when those regulations and mandates do not represent the interests of the general public and do not help us all build and achieve a better life.

## ISSUES

1. DEATH PENALTY—All of the southern mountain states now have capital punishment laws. This is largely a Southern phenomenon as about 70% of all death row prisoners are in the South. Appalachia may yield many victims to the death chambers.

2. JAILS—The dilapidated condition of many county and city jails in Appalachia and the inadequacy of legal services for poor and low income people serve as repressive measures against people who are in trouble with the law.

3. EDUCATION—Another source of repression in Appalachia is our educational system. Our schools do little actual educating and are not set up to meet the needs of people, particularly rural Appalachians. The educational system serves to enforce conformity on students and does little to assist the powerless in obtaining self-control and self-determination.

4. WELFARE—Those who deal with the federal or state welfare systems suffer from a particular repression and interference. The entire welfare system, while giving some benefit to those receiving funds, serves also as a means to insure that recipients are regulated and forced to conform to the standards imposed by controlling forces.

5. COURTHOUSES—One of the most repressive features of Appalachia is the control of the local courthouse by powerful and somewhat permanent cliques. Anyone who challenges these ruling elites can often forget about working on a public job, which can represent over 70% of the jobs in some counties.

6. PRISONERS RIGHTS—Both the overt "political prisoners" and the "common criminals" are often jailed unjustly by a biased system. Fair treatment in the courts and improved conditions in the jails and prisons as well as more accessible legal aid for the imprisoned must be achieved.

7. LEGAL SERVICES—Extension of adequate legal services to all segments of society, and especially to the disadvantaged, remains a goal of legal and paralegal workers. Various efforts are underway to provide legal assistance to people in rural areas.

## RESOURCES

1. AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
   *State offices can put you in touch with local lawyers who can provide assistance.*

*ACLU Southern Regional Office
Laughlin McDonald
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-523-2721

*Alabama ACLU
Mary B. Weidler
P.O. Box 447
Montgomery, AL 36101
205-262-0304

*Georgia ACLU
Gene Guerrero
88 Walton Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-523-5398

*Kentucky ACLU
Jessica Loving Schikler
3618 Lexington Road
Louisville, KY 40207
502-895-0279

*North Carolina ACLU
George Gardner
Box 3094
Greensboro, NC 27402
919-273-1641

*South Carolina ACLU
Tim Rodgers
533-B Harden Street
Columbia, SC 29205
803-799-5151

*Tennessee ACLU
Suite 1501
81 Madison Bldg., Suite 1501
Memphis, TN 38103
901-521-9875

*Virginia ACLU
Chan Kendrick
1001 E. Main Street, Suite 515
Richmond, VA 23219
804-644-8022

*West Virginia ACLU
William Dennman
Box 2893
Huntington, WV 25738
304-796-6789

2. Center for Law and Social Policy
1751 N Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202-872-0670
*A public interest law firm dedicated to representing the interests of previously unrepresented citizens before agencies and courts, to analyzing legal institutions, and to providing clinical education for law students.*

3. COMMUNITY COLLEGE EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL PRISONERS

*Special Needs Programs
Caldwell Community College
Andrew Burgess
1000 Hickory Blvd.
Hudson, NC 28638
704-728-4323 Ext. 248

*Special Services Project
Wytheville Community College
Jim Presgraves
Wytheville, VA 24382
804-228-5541

4. LEGAL SERVICES

***Kentucky***

*Appalachian Research & Defense Fund of Kentucky, Inc. (APPALRED)
P.O. Box 152
Prestonburg, KY 41653
606-886-3876
*Branch offices in Barbourville, Harlan, Hazard, Lexington, Pikeville, and Somerset. APPALRED provides free legal services to people of limited income. Cannot accept criminal or fee-generating cases, but lawyers and paralegals are able to assist clients with a wide variety of civil difficulties. Special emphasis for the low-income and the elderly.*

*Knott-Perry Legal Services
c/o Doris Shepherd
Box 473
Hindman, KY 41822
606-785-3016

***North Carolina***

*Eastern Cherokee Legal Services Organization
P.O. Box 546
Cherokee, NC 28719
704-497-9186

***Tennessee***

*Legal Services of Upper East Tennessee, Inc.
325 W. Walnut
Johnson City, TN 37601
615-928-8311

*Morgan-Scott Equal Justice Team
Box 77
Deer Lodge, TN 37726
615-965-3129

*Rural Legal Services of Tennessee, Inc.
P.O. Box 3195, Arcade Bldg.
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
615-483-8454

*University of Tennessee Community Legal Clinic
Suite 404, Fidelity Bldg.
502 Gay Street
Knoxville, TN 37902
615-974-5241
*Civil and criminal work for the poor in the Knoxville area.*

***Virginia***

*Concerned Citizens for Justice
Box 314
Clintwood, VA 24228
703-926-4455

Box 1409
Wise, VA 24293
703-328-9239
*Implements a group legal service plan for several area membership groups.*

*Legal Aid Services
P.O. Box 476
Wytheville, VA 24382
703-228-8331

*Legal Aid Society
152 E. Main Street
Abingdon, VA 24210
703-628-5011

*Smyth-Bland Legal Aid Society
204 W. Main Street
Marion, VA 24354
703-783-8300

***West Virginia***

*Appalachian Research and Defense Fund
1116 B Kanawha Blvd., E.
Charleston, WV 25301
304-344-9687
*Branch offices in Fayetteville, Hamlin, Logan, Pineville, Princeton, Summersville, Welch, and Williamson.*

*Legal Aid Society of Charleston
1033 Quarries Street, Suite 600
Charleston, WV 25301
304-343-4481

*West Virginia Legal Services Plan, Inc.
1033 Quarries Street, Suite 700
Charleston, WV 25301
304-348-8980
*Branch offices in Beckley, Clarksburg, Elkins, Huntington, Lewisburg, Martinsburg, Parkersburg, and Wheeling.*
*Legal services plan for low-income people.*

5. Knott County Citizens for Social & Economic Justice
Box 473
Hindman, KY 41822
*Organized to fight for the rights of welfare recipients and other poor people. Other projects too, including a legal program.*

6. National Lawyers Guild
853 Broadway, Room 1705
New York, NY 10003
212-260-1360
*Organization of progressive lawyers, legal workers, and law students. Chapters in Atlanta, GA, Charleston, WV, Charlottesville, VA, Knoxville, TN, Louisville, KY, and Prestonsburg, KY. Plans for a Southern regional office soon.*

7. Offender Aid and Restoration
1538 Highland Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-546-7811
*Trains volunteers to work with prisoners and their needs.*

8. PARALEGAL TRAINING

Mary Herr
400 Watauga Drive
Knoxville, TN 37917
615-688-5603
*Technical assistance for training of paralegals.*

9. Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons
Box 120044
Nashville, TN 37212
615-329-2556
*Work on the death penalty and prison conditions.*

*Coalition includes:*
Alabama Prison Project
Arkansas Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice
Florida Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice
Georgia Clearinghouse on Jails & Prisons
Kentucky Prisoners Support Committee
Louisiana Coalition on Jails & Prisons
Mississippi Prison Project
North Carolina Prison & Jail Project
South Carolina Criminal Justice Project
Tennessee Southern Prison Ministry
Virginia ACLU

10. Southern Death Penalty Information Center
Box 2865
Raleigh, NC 27602
919-829-1558

11. Southern Prisoners Defense Committee
1216 16th Avenue South
Nashville, TN 37212
615-320-5976

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

ᏣᎳᏁᏍ ᎠᏰᎵ
BRIAN MAYFIELD

# Native Americans

Indians in Appalachia have suffered many years of oppression at the hands of the dominant non-Indian culture in the nation and region. What has happened to Indians in this region is the same as what has happened to Indians throughout the United States—their lands have been confiscated, their culture obliterated, their history distorted and their people driven off their land in their own country. As with most colonized people, they have suffered untold injustice at the hands of colonizers.

The largest concentration of Indians in the region is the Cherokees. Today, like Indians throughout the U.S., they find themselves in a struggle for survival, a struggle necessitated by many years of hardship and oppression. In 1738, half of the region's Cherokees were wiped out by a smallpox epidemic that spread from explorers and colonists. Later, what was not done by disease was accomplished by violence. Spreading colonists continually invaded Indian territory during the 1700's and 1800's.

Throughout the history of the U.S., the government has removed and displaced Indians from their rich farming lands and other resources, often by using the pretext of helping Indians. In 1829, President Andrew Jackson enlisted the help of federal officials to "sell" to Congress the idea of removal of the Cherokees and other Indians living east of the Mississippi. The removal of Indians from their lands was advertised as a humane policy whereby Indians could preserve their identity on new land. In other words, they must be removed or else perish.

In 1838-39, the federal government rounded up approximately 16,000 Cherokees and marched them west to the "Indian Territory" (Oklahoma). Instead of being saved, at least a quarter of the Cherokees perished on this "Trail of Tears." This same kind of governing logic was echoed 130 years later when American military officials in Vietnam proclaimed that in order to save a village, it had to be destroyed.

The nature of many previous Indian cultures is not known by most non-Indians. Their advanced economic, political, and social life was often a model for its day. Many were farmers, wood-house dwellers, newspaper publishers, or had democratic forms of government. Nevertheless, in order to rationalize and carry out their removal, the dominant culture, in a typically colonial fashion, characterized them as lazy, dull, savages who only understood force.

A number of Cherokees managed to resist removal and evaded being rounded up by the federal march. Many survived in isolated mountain areas. Today, their presence in the area now constitutes the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians. Their greatest concentration is on the Qualla Indian Boundary, an area of some 56,500 acres in Western North Carolina originally purchased by the Cherokees. In addition to those that live on the Boundary, there continue to be significant numbers of Indians in the region who have an impact on the people and culture around them. Indians are, for example, the second largest minority group in Tennessee.

Now a growing tourist industry in the region affects the Cherokees as thousands of vacationers visit the Qualla Indian Boundary, located near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Cherokees, however, do not derive all of the economic benefits from this tourist business. Non-Indian investors and corporations influence this tourist market with motels, shops, restaurants, campgrounds, and recreational attractions. Often, within the context of this tourist industry, there is very little visibility for the real concerns and problems of Appalachia's Indians.

Indian self-awareness and efforts toward tribal unity and independence have experienced a rebirth in recent years. The national movement for

Indian self-determination has created some ripples in Appalachia and probably will create more and bigger ones in the future.

## ISSUES

1. SELF-GOVERNANCE—True self-governance and self-determination is a central issue for Indians. Native Americans are an independent nation, as recognized by various treaties, yet the U.S. government refuses to abide by the very treaties that it has negotiated. The freedom to determine their own destiny will continue to be a goal. Eastern Band Cherokee tribal officials are anticipating the development of a Constitution, Judicial System, and a Law and Order Code.

2. ECONOMICS—The only real "industry" in Cherokee is tourism, and it is big business. Of the 124 businesses established on the Qualla Boundary, i.e. motels, restaurants, campgrounds, grocery stores, laundromats, and craftshops, 74% are owned and operated by members of the Tribe. Yet, these businesses do not employ a large number of people and so unemployment is still a problem. There are many federally funded programs designed to meet Indian needs, but often the monies allocated never make their way to the average resident.

3. "REVERSE DISCRIMINATION"—Anti-Indian groups, posing as pro-Indian, are organizing to undermine recent Indian gains of treaty recognition. These "backlash" groups are a threat to the rights of national sovereignty long ago established in treaties with the U.S. government and a threat to Indian control of resources—land, water, and minerals.

   Various bills now being discussed in Congress would, among other things: 1) abrogate all existing Indian treaties, thereby undoing years of negotiations and severing the unique relationship between Indians and the U.S. government that allows Indians to by-pass county and state governments; 2) destroy the established Indian legal system by abrogating all general Indian jurisdiction and thus deal a severe blow to the concept of tribal sovereignty; 3) overturn the 1902 Supreme Court Winter's Doctrine decision granting Indians "prime and paramount right" to water bordering, running through, or originating on or under Indian land.

   Some well-intentioned non-Indians have seen the reservation as a "prison" for Indians and have therefore supported attempts to do away with reservations. However, from the Indian point of view, holding onto a part of their homeland is critical to their survival as an ethnic unit.

4. CULTURE—Indians are involved in an all out struggle for cultural survival. Indian self-awareness is expanding, leading to efforts to preserve Indian history, art, crafts, social structure, spiritual practices, and other facets of the Indian way of life.

5. HUMAN RIGHTS—American Indians are asking that they be granted full human rights. Attempts are underway to try to get the U.S. government to grant the same full range of human rights to Indians that the government is demanding of other nations. Mounting evidence points to a long and continuing practice of serious human rights violations against Indians. Not only have Indian lands been stolen and Indians forced to live in deplorable conditions, but the U.S. government may technically be guilty of genocide, as the Indian population in North America has diminished from millions to hundreds of thousands.

6. EDUCATION—Few colleges and universities in the region have the resources for dealing with special programs concerning the understanding of Indians. In addition, the education system forces Indians to mold themselves to the dominant non-Indian culture instead of being designed to assist Indians to live the Indian way of life.

## RESOURCES

1. *Akwesasne Notes*
   Mohawk Nation
   Via: Rooseveltown, NY 13683
   518-483-2540
   *Serves as a newspaper of the Native people.*

2. American Indian Movement
   P.O. Box 190
   Minneapolis, MN 56557
   612-331-5390

3. Cherokee Fall Festival
c/o Cherokee Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 465
Cherokee, NC 28719
704-497-3401
*Held in the fall of the year, the Cherokees offer the hand of friendship and invite the public to share this traditional giving of thanks to the Great Spirit and Earth Mother for a prosperous year and a bountiful harvest. Traditional foods, sports, and crafts.*

4. Cherokee Tribal Planning Office
P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719
704-497-4951
*Provides overall economic, social & community, and health planning for the reservation.*

5. Indian Law Resource Center
1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202-347-7520
*A leading advocate and research agency for Indian people.*

6. Museum of the Cherokee Indian
P.O. Box 770-A
Cherokee, NC 28719
704-497-3481
*Presenting the history and story of the Cherokee Nation.*

7. National Congress of American Indians
Suite 700, 1430 K Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202-347-9520

8. National Indian Youth Council
201 Hermosa, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87108
505-266-7966
*An Indian organization with non-Indian associate members. Goal is to protect and enrich the Indian tribal communities. Helping to achieve Indian self-determination.*

9. Native American Rights Fund (NARF)
1506 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80302
303-447-8760
*Non-profit nationwide Indian legal program.*

10. Oconaluftee Indian Village
c/o Cherokee Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 465
Cherokee, NC 28719
704-497-3401
*A presentation of Indian life, customs, and history through the recreation of an 18th century Indian community.*

11. Tennessee Indian Council, Inc.
P.O. Box 828
Scaritt College
Nashville, TN 37203
615-327-2192

12. United Southeastern Tribes, Inc. (USET)
1101 Kermit Drive, 8th Floor
Nashville, TN 37217
615-361-8700
*Serving eight tribes, the basic goal is to provide a forum for Indian leadership in the East to achieve complete Indian involvement and decision making responsibility at all levels of Indian affairs.*

13. Unto These Hills
Mountainside Theatre
Cherokee, NC 28719
*A professional cast of 130 presents this outdoor drama of the history of the Cherokees.*

14. Voices From The Earth
c/o Yonahwaylut
Akwesasne Notes
Mohawk Nation
Via: Rooseveltown, NY 13683
518-483-2540
*This traveling group makes two trips a year, in the early Spring (March-April) and the late Fall (November-December), with speakers, singers, crafts, and films that offer a better understanding of the Native peoples, their goals and desires, and the direction of the Native movement.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

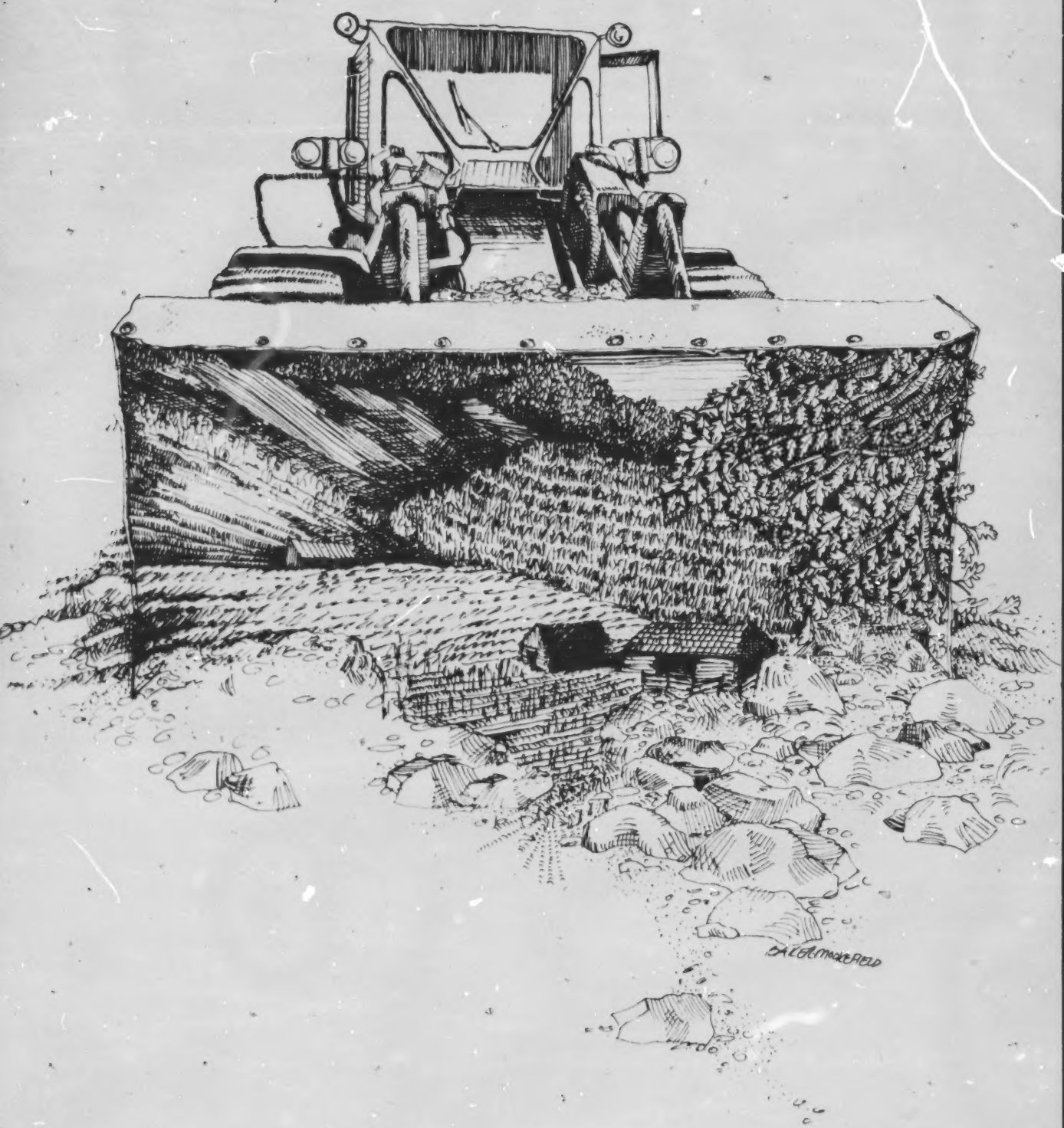
_____

_____

_____



page 60 blank.


RALEIGH MACKFIELD

# Natural Resources and Energy

Appalachia is blessed with unique beauty and vast natural resources. The foundation of the region is its people. The region's wealth in coal land, timber, and water should provide a firm basis for a flourishing economy that meets the needs of the people. For many years, however, this wealth which is largely controlled by a few large companies, most of which are based outside the region, has been exploited by people indifferent to the well-being of the area and the advancement of the people. As a result, a large share of the profits derived from this exploitation has been drained from the area. The people of the region, who have seen the land timbered, stripped, dammed, flooded, and mined, continue to work together to survive and to reclaim and gather the power to determine Appalachia's future.

## COAL

Perhaps the most economically influential of Appalachia's resources has been coal. Chiefly because of its vast coal reserves, the region is sometimes called the nation's "energy colony." As of 1977, approximately 85% of all coal mined in the U.S. was mined in Appalachia, where most of the nation's 166,000 coal miners live. More than half of the nation's coal miners belong to the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA). About 60% of all coal mined in the U.S. is strip mined (surface mined).

Several recent developments are important in understanding the future of the coal industry and its impact on the region:

1. ENERGY CONGLOMERATES—Since the 1960's many coal companies have been bought by large oil and metal corporations like Gulf, Standard Oil, Kerr-McGee, and U.S. Steel. These energy corporations control the supply of oil, natural gas, and uranium, as well as coal, and thereby determine what fuels will be utilized. Their decisions about which fuels to exploit and when to exploit them are made on the basis of profitability—not need, conservation, or regional development.

2. ENERGY "CRISIS"—The latest international fuel scare created by the energy conglomerates in the early 1970's has led to greater exploitation of coal and therefore, more mining jobs in the region. The Carter Administration seems to be committed to greater coal exploitation. As a result, the mining areas of the region will undergo a boom, at least for the short term.

3. THE UMWA—The reform movement in the early 1970's in the UMWA, while suffering real setbacks, has also led to some important changes, particularly at the grassroots level. One of the signs of this change is the longest coal strike in history, which took place in 1977-78. The rank-and-file, whose average age continues to get lower, can be expected to take a more active and aggressive role in the shaping of the UMWA, including the struggle to retain and expand a rank and file infrastructure to enlarge and maintain real union democracy.

Strip mining is a plague which has virtually destroyed large areas of Appalachia. Strip mining is attractive to operators because it is "cheap." Labor costs are less because stripping employs three to four times fewer people than does deep mining. To replace this labor, huge machines are used in this largely non-unionized industry. These machines

make it possible to extract the coal very quickly. Overall, strip mining requires less capital investment than deep mining. Thus, strip mined coal is "cheap" for the time and money used in retrieving the coal, giving the operators a quicker and greater return on their investment than with deep-mined operations.

Strip-mined coal is "cheap" because operators and owners have been able to avoid paying the real human and environmental costs involved. These costs often include damaged roads due to overweight coal trucks, polluted and silted streams, damage to houses and their foundations, as well as sunken wells caused by blasting damage, flooded property, and increased stress on the region's people.

In addition, strip mined coal is "cheap" because strip mine operators seldom pay the full cost of reclamation. Often they are long gone after their reclamation bond, which must be posted with the state, has been returned and the grass and seedlings are dying from the acid soil and continued erosion. At other times, many operators don't even bother to reclaim the land because it is cheaper to forfeit their reclamation bond, which covers only a fraction of the actual per acre reclamation cost. In many cases the state is left with an unreclaimed strip site and an inadequate fund to reclaim it. Strippers have built up a market for this "cheap" coal while the public often has to pay the bill for the continuing damage that results.

Individuals and groups have fought militantly to protect their land and their lives from the ravages of stripping, turning bulldozers back at gunpoint or putting their bodies in front of coal trucks. But we face a strong opponent in the energy conglomerates who are trying to use the energy crisis and people's justifiable fear of an economic slump to maintain free reign in the coal fields. With the federal government's talk of energy independence and increased coal production, these large corporations may have an even greater leverage to continue to strip away Appalachia.

On the other hand, the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 provides hope for some that the push for strip mined coal can be partially curbed. However, citizens will not be able to sit back and hope the new law will achieve even its own limited goals on its own momentum. Enforcement of the law has been little to non-existent in some states. Groups throughout Appalachia are working to monitor enforcement of the law—some mines have been closed as a result of citizen monitoring.

## ISSUES

1. MINE SAFETY—Appalachia's deep mines kill more than three times as many miners per man-hour as mines in most other western industrial nations. Since 1900, over 100,000 miners have died in mine accidents and over one million have been injured.

2. BLACK LUNG—It is estimated that over 3,000 miners die from black lung (pneumoconiosis) every year. Black lung associations throughout the region are working to provide medical relief for victims as well as to secure and increase benefits through the avenue of federal compensation.

3. PROPERTY RIGHTS—In most states, land can be stripped against the wishes of a land owner who does not control the mineral rights. In Tennessee, due largely to the efforts of Save Our Cumberland Mountains (SOCM), property owners can now stop this practice. Other groups in other states are working for such protection.

4. REGULATION ENFORCEMENT—The new federal strip mine law gives authority to enforce the law to the proper state regulatory agency. The state regulatory agencies are often under-funded and may be industry oriented, with the net result being that there is really no effective enforcement. The law allows for certain citizen participation as well as private citizen suits for non-enforcement or violation of the law.

5. FLOODING—Since the big floods of April, 1977, this issue is becoming increasingly important. It will become even more so as streams continue to silt-up from the run-off from stripping. Flood control is not an effective answer to this problem because continued stripping means continued silting and sediment build-up.

6. ENERGY CONGLOMERATES—Large corporations that are involved in oil, gas, uranium, and other forms of energy are continuing to buy coal rights. This development means increasing monopoly control over the full spectrum of our energy sources, leaving the public more and more at the mercy of decisions made by these conglomerates, which are often based on profitability rather than the meeting of human needs.

7. BOOM-BUST CYCLE—The current economic boom in the coal mining areas must inevitably lead to an economic bust when decisions are made to curtail coal exploitation. Coal mining has never led to steady, even, balanced community development. Rather, it has led to short booms and long busts, big corporate profits and little corporate taxes. Some communities are concerned about the effects of a bust and are trying to develop alternatives that would hopefully minimize the negative economic and social effects of a bust. Taxation may be one means of leveling off the effects of a boom-bust cycle.

   Some communities are concerned about what the boom can lead to in once quiet and stable communities—traffic jams, trailer courts, fast-food establishments, stress, dirtier water, sewage problems, anxiety, crowding, divorce, alcoholism, drugs, crime.

8. AIR QUALITY—One of the most harmful pollutants generated from coal fired power plants is sulfur dioxide. It can cause lung damage to all people and can cause particularly severe discomfort to the elderly and others with respiratory problems. It can also ruin crops, dissolve marble, eat away iron and steel, limit visibility and cut down light from the sun. TVA is the nations biggest $SO^2$ polluter, emitting 38% of the $SO^2$ in the South and 16% nationally. Spearheaded by a coalition of citizens groups, litigation is in process under the Federal Clean Air Act to compel TVA to clean up its $SO^2$ emissions through the use of scrubbers and low sulfur coal.

## RESOURCES

1. Alabama Conservancy
   P.O. Box 31104
   Birmingham, AL 35222
   205-833-4773
   *Working for good blasting and reclamation laws.*

2. Appalachian COALition
   P.O. Box 147
   Jenkins, KY 41537
   606-832-4708
   *Appalachian coalition of state and community organizations working on coal and energy issues, with an emphasis on the problems created by strip mining.*

3. Appalshop, Inc.
   Box 745
   Whitesburg, KY 41858
   606-633-5708
   *Several films on coal and coal miners. Write for a catalog.*

5. *Coal Patrol*
   1611 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., #3
   Washington, DC 20009
   202-234-6466
   *Some of the most accurate and complete information on the coal industry.*

4. Center for Law and Social Policy
   1751 N Street, N.W.
   Washington, DC 20036
   202-872-0670
   *Involved in a variety of litigation and education concerning coal related issues.*

6. Citizens Coal Project
   c/o Evironmental Policy Institute
   309 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
   Washington, DC 20003
   202-544-8208
   *Coordinating the nationwide citizens' effort to monitor implementation of the new strip mine law enacted in 1977 and the coal leasing law enacted in 1976.*

7. Consolidation Coal Company
   Consol Plaza, Public Relations Dept.
   Pittsburgh, PA 15241
   412-831-4000
   *Their weekly news clipping service provides an informative array of coal related articles.*

8. Council of Southern Mountains
   Drawer N
   Clintwood, VA 24228
   703-926-4495
   *Many articles in their paper* Mountain Life & Work *on strip mining and other coal issues.*

9. Highlander Center
   Rt. 3, Box 370
   New Market, TN 37820
   615-933-3443
   *Their library/resource center has a wealth of information on strip mining, the coal industry, mining history, etc.*

10. Highlands Conservancy
3007 Brierwood Road
Culloden, WV 27510
304-743-3968
*Working against strip-mining in West Virginia.*

11. Kentucky Coal Journal
115 Tanglewood Drive
Frankfort, KY 40601
502-223-1619
*An industry publication offering a wealth of information on coal in Kentucky.*

12. Save Our Cumberland Mountains
Box 457
Jacksboro, TN 37757
615-562-6247
*Active grass-roots fighters against stripping in Tennessee. Wide range of activities—lobbying, speakers, literature, tax reform, water improvement, better roads, etc.*

13. Save Our Mountains
515 Harvey Street
Williamson, WV 25661
304-235-3865
*Umbrella organization for anti-strip mining forces in West Virginia.*

14. Virginia Citizens for Better Reclamation
Rt. 1, Box 418
St. Paul, VA 24283
*Citizens group working in Southwest Virginia on a wide variety of strip mining issues.*

15. West Virginians for Fair and Equitable Assessment of Taxes (WV FEAT)
12 Capitol Street
Charleston, WV 25301
304-346-7208
*Working to bring about the equalization of property tax in West Virginia, focusing especially on coal taxes.*

# LAND

The land of Appalachia is of prime interest not only to the people of Appalachia but also to large corporations and the national government.

The exploitation of coal and other natural resources from Appalachia's land continues at a fast pace. The question of who owns the land is increasingly at issue. Corporate land ownership in Appalachia is continuing to grow (see following chart). Since these corporations are often headquartered outside of the region and since many of the stockholders do not live in the region, the responsibility that these corporations show to the continued care of the region is under question.

Large parts of Appalachia have, in addition, been targeted by business and government for recreation and leisure-living areas. People are being attracted to second-home sites, ski slopes, recreation areas and amusement parks. These facilities, along with corresponding service industries like restaurants, fast-food establishments, motels, and gas stations are quickly changing the way of life for thousands of Appalachians and contributing to skyrocketing land prices as speculation becomes the name of the game.

Recreational and resort development, like large corporate ownership of land, can lead to a reduction of services for local residents. Since resort facilities and second-home dwellers are sometimes underassessed for local taxes, quality of local services often decreases under the burden of increased demand and fewer resources. Usually the only alternative to this is to increase local taxes, a step that is both unpopular and inequitable.

Another component of Appalachia's land is its forests. The forests were Appalachia's earliest exploitable resource. They attracted the first large scale economic interests to the region—the first railroads to penetrate most areas of the mountains were laid to haul out timber. Within a very short period of time the virgin forest cover of Appalachia was cut and today the pockets of protected virgin timber are few.

Forests continue to play an important role in Appalachia, with the bulk of them designated as National Forests under the control of the National Forest Service. Most of the national forests lying east of the Mississippi River are concentrated in Appalachia. The forests are of interest to timber comanies, furniture and paper manufacturers, and mining companies who look to the forests as a source of raw materials. Many people have begun to question the motives and methods of the National Forest Service, which at times seems to be more sympathetic to the desires of large companies than to the needs of local residents.

As more and more local economies become tailored to larger commercial interests, the land of Appalachia continues to change. In an effort to foster this development, state transportation departments are building more roads to handle the increased demand. Poorer Appalachians often decide to sell their land due to rising property taxes, escalating living costs, and changes in the environment. All of these factors have helped bring about the continued demise of small or family farming.

## WHO OWNS THE LAND?

**Twenty Top Corporate Land Owners**

| Company | Location | Total Acres In Appalachia |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Continental Oil (Consolidated Coal Company) | Connecticut | 784,437 |
| 2. Norfolk and Western Rural (Pocahontas Land Company) | Roanoke, VA | 546,689 |
| 3. Georgia Pacific | Portland, OR | 401,712 |
| 4. Chessie Systems, Inc. | Baltimore, MD | 374,969 |
| 5. The Pittston Company | New York | 352,336 |
| 6. Eastern Gas and Fuel | Boston, MA | 248,969 |
| 7. Penn Virginia Corporation | Philadelphia, PA | 230,742 |
| 8. WESTVACO | New York | 204,510 |
| 9. J.M. Huber Corporation | Rumson, NJ | 177,699 |
| 10. Bethlehem Steel (Beth Elkhorn) | Bethlehem, PA | 154,460 |
| 11. U.S. Steel | Pittsburgh, PA | 146,765 |
| 12. National Steel Corporation | Pittsburgh, PA | 130,000 |
| 13. Occidental Petroleum (Island Creek Coal Company) | Los Angeles, CA | 108,324 |
| 14. Blue Diamond Coal Company | Knoxville, TN | 107,652 |
| 15. Cabot Corporation | Boston, MA | 107,470 |
| 16. Berwind Company | Philadelphia, PA | 102,682 |
| 17. Kentucky River Coal Company | Lexington, KY | 93,887 |
| 18. Stearns Coal and Lumber Co. | Stearns, KY | 91,390 |
| 19. Savoy Industries | Long Is. City, NY | 78,857 |
| 20. American Association, Ltd. | London, England | 72,968 |

*—Highlander Research Center, 1977*

## ISSUES

1. STRIP MINING—For a look at the effects of strip mining, see the "Coal" section, page 63.

2. LAND SPECULATION—Most resort and recreation developments are built by large corporations or contractors who can afford to buy large tracts of land and develop them gradually. This often drives land taxes and prices up, which in turn helps drive local residents away.

3. TAX BASE—Broadening the tax base is a rationale given for supporting land developers. But the demand for governmental services on the part of developers, speculators, and businesses usually far outweighs their contribution to the tax base, thus creating an even greater burden on local citizens.

4. TOURISM—Appalachians have traditionally been proud and happy to share the beauties of the region with visitors and tourists. But more and more Appalachians are being forced to migrate to urban centers, which can hardly be described as "sharing." The creation of recreation and amusement areas by government and business should reflect more of the needs and desires of local people.

5. FOREST TAXES—Federal lands are tax-exempt, and in poor counties where the Forest Service may have acquired as much as 60% of the land, this represents a severe tax loss. The Forest Service pays the county 25% of the revenues from its particular acreage, but critics point out that tying these payments to

revenues is discriminatory toward places like Appalachia where the forest product is mainly pulpwood.

6. FOREST SERVICE ACCOUNTABILITY — Many feel that the Forest Service should be required to consult surrounding communities in their decisions to close roads, acquire more land, solicit tourists, grant mining and logging permits, etc.

## RESOURCES

1. Citizens for Southwest Virginia
   P.O. Box 24
   Troutdale, VA 24378
   *Residents of five counties concerned about the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area.*

2. Cherokee National Forest Wilderness Coalition
   c/o Will Skelton
   4522 Alta Vista Way
   Knoxville, TN 37919
   615-584-5653
   *Coordinating a citizen effort to seek the designation of a reasonable portion of the Cherokee National Forest as wilderness.*

3. Highlander Center
   Rt. 3, Box 370
   New Market, TN 37820
   615-933-3443
   *Research on land use questions and corporate ownership of land. Library has a lot of land related information.*

4. Institute for Southern Studies
   113 North Columbia Street
   Chapel Hill, NC 27514
   919-929-2141
   *Various articles on land use, resort development, etc., have appeared in their publication* Southern Exposure. *"Our Promised Land," their Fall, 1974, edition is devoted to land issues.*

5. Save Our National Forest
   Rt. 1, Box 174
   Dungannon, VA 24245
   703-467-2437
   *Organization of Scott County, VA, citizens concerned with developmental issues affecting the National Forest and the surrounding community.*

6. Sierra Club
   1050 Mills Tower
   220 Bush Street
   San Francisco, CA 94104
   415-981-8634
   *Several chapters in the region. Concerned with land use, conservancy, and environmental protection.*

7. Southern Appalachian Center
   Mars Hill College
   Mars Hill, NC 28754
   704-689-1011
   *Follows development of resort areas in Western North Carolina as well as other land use issues.*

8. Tug Valley Recovery Center
   515 Harvey Street
   Williamson, WV 25661
   304-235-3865
   *Land use activities as well as a variety of other efforts.*

9. U.S. Forest Service
   Southern Region
   1720 Peachtree Street, N.W.
   Atlanta, GA 30309
   404-881-4177
   *Literature and information on U.S. Forest practices, facilities, and management.*

# NUCLEAR POWER

The government, energy corporations, and large utilities are pushing nuclear power as the answer to our national energy problems despite growing opposition from citizens. Development of nuclear power has enormous impact on society due to its long lasting and large scale social, health, environmental, economic, and political consequences. This is particularly true because of the long term effects of nuclear wastes.

For the last two decades, Appalachia and the rest of the South have played important roles in the strategy for producing nuclear power. The Department of Energy (and its predecessors), the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), large utilities and multinational energy corporations have developed the nuclear power industry in the region, due in part to the abundance in the area of cheap electricity and water and the relative shortage of organized political involvement and awareness on the part of the general public.

TVA, through its low-cost electricity, supported in part by "cheap" strip-mined coal, helps to subsidize uranium enrichment at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. At the same time, TVA has plans for more nuclear facilities than any other utility in the country. These plans include the construction of the largest nuclear plant in the world, to be built at Hartsville, Tennessee. Meanwhile, the U.S. government, in alliance with Allied General Nuclear Services (Allied Chemical, Standard Oil, and Gulf) is constructing a reprocessing plant near Barnwell, SC, to chemically recover reuseable uranium and plutonium from the spent fuel of nuclear reactors.

Due to the shortage of uranium and plutonium and due to the lack of an adequate waste disposal system, reprocessing is critical to the continued development of commercial nuclear power in the U.S. Without a future source of plutonium, the nuclear industry may run out of fuel. Yet plutonium is one of the most deadly substances known. Radioactive material is proving to be a very serious problem for the future. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has stated in a report issued in February, 1978, that "It is generally conceded that risk estimates for many of the long-lived radionuclides would depend on numerous imprecise variables which would be little more than speculation after certain time periods. For example, C-14, Pu-239, and I-129 could present potential dose commitments for hundreds of thousands to millions of years."

## ISSUES

1. CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT—The nuclear industry is dominated by the United States government, multi-national corporations, and large utilities, which make decisions largely based on factors other than those that concern local citizens. Although there are some channels for a limited amount of citizen involvement, these have proved ineffective. How the people of Appalachia will be able to have effective input into the decision making process that influences the nuclear industry, and thus our lives, will be of vital concern in the future.

2. TRANSPORTATION—Most of the nuclear wastes from the Midwest and the Southeast will past through the region on their way to and from the Barnwell, SC, reprocessing plant and the Y-12 plant in Oak Ridge, TN. Deadly radioactive materials are routinely shipped on interstate highways in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Often, these materials are bound for the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Facility in Colorado where they are fabricated into plutonium triggers for every nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal.

3. WASTE DISPOSAL AND DECOMMISSIONING—This is the crucial issue because there is no proven method to safely store and dispose of nuclear wastes, some of which remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. As of this writing, on seven sites in southern Appalachia there are 13 nuclear reactors that are planned, under construction, or operating. These plants have a life of between 30-40 years and, when their usefulness is over, must be decommissioned safely, or put out of service, because parts of them are highly radioactive. The question to be answered then is—what can be done with an entire plant that is no longer useful and is radioactive? The failure of the nuclear industry to address this problem effectively is a threat to present and future generations.

4. PLUTONIUM, THE BREEDER, AND REPROCESSING—Plutonium 239 is more highly radioactive and deadly than uranium 235, yet the nuclear industry wants to use it as a fuel in future nuclear power plants. It is created in the breeder reactor and extracted by reprocessing and causes a dangerous waste disposal problem.

5. SAFETY—The major unanswered safety question is how the utilities plan to guarantee virtually no human or technical error in the operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants as well as in the transportation and waste disposal systems.

6. HEALTH—There is mounting evidence that the low-level radiation associated even with normal "safe" operation of nuclear plants is linked with cancer and birth defects. High-level radiation associated with nuclear accidents and waste disposal will pose a threat to human health for thousands of years.

7. EXPENSE—Cost estimates are high to begin with and cost overruns have been astronomical. Though nuclear power is often painted as a cheap energy source, the necessity of paying back the staggering debts incurred for construction helps create an irresistible pressure forcing up electric rates. In addition, the

full costs that go along with nuclear energy are not included in initial estimates. As a result, the nuclear industry, like the coal industry, passes on to the citizens the hidden social and economic costs such as environmental pollution, increased health problems, unemployment, and waste disposal.

## RESOURCES

1. Catfish Alliance
   P.O. Box 6306
   Dothan, AL 36301
   *Region-wide umbrella organization opposed to nuclear power.*

2. Carolinians for Safe Energy
   Box 8165
   Asheville, NC 28804
   *Active against proposed Sandymush plant near Asheville.*

3. Critical Mass Energy Project
   P.O. Box 1538
   Washington, DC 20013
   202-546-4790
   *Publishes a monthly newspaper on the citizens movement to stop nuclear power.*

4. Eastern Federation
   317 Pennsylvania Avenue
   Washington, DC 20003
   *Umbrella organization for anti-nuclear forces in the East.*

5. Georgians for Clean Energy
   110 E. Maple Street
   Decatur, GA 30030
   *Atlanta based group working against the spread of nuclear power.*

6. KUDZU Alliance
   P.O. Box 230
   Chapel Hill, NC 27514
   919-929-2141
   *North Carolina alliance of anti-nuclear forces.*

7. North Anna Environmental Coalition
   P.O. Box 3951
   Charlottesville, VA 22903
   *Opposing Virginia Electric Power Company's nuclear program.*

8. Palmetto Alliance
   18 Bluff Road
   Columbia, SC 29201
   *Spearheading the fight around the reprocessing plant at Barnwell, SC, the only commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing facility in the U.S.*

9. Volunteers for Clean Energy
   Box 16045
   Knoxville, TN 37916
   *University of Tennessee based group working in the heart of TVA country.*

# WATER

The water of Appalachia, which is abundant, has long been a source of well-being to the people of the region. Springs, brooks, creeks, streams, and rivers have provided the people of the region, beginning with the American Indians, clean clear fresh drinking water. Later, as white settlers began to change the face of Appalachia, water became an increasing source for transportation and power generation. Now, water in Appalachia, like that of other regions, is predominately unclean and unfit for human consumption. Pollution from industries, towns, strip mines and nuclear facilities contaminates our water.

The region has recently undergone extensive flooding, due largely to the effects of strip mining. The relentless building of new dams in the region, along with other basic changes to free-flowing streams and rivers, continues to alter our natural water sources.

Four main federal government agencies are involved in exploiting our water resources—Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Services, and TVA. Critics maintain that such agencies as ACE and TVA are inventing and justifying projects primarily to perpetuate their own bureaucracies and that their "cost-benefit-analyses" rarely stand up to close scrutiny. These critics also point out that the projects often benefit a few wealthy landowners, prospective developers, or other special interest groups more than the local residents or the public at large.

Because of the abundance of water in the region, the area is slated by big business and government for future projects that will require large quantities of water. Included in this are coal conversion plants and many nuclear power generating plants.

## ISSUES

1. CLEAN WATER—Pollution from industries, towns, and nuclear reactors continues at an increasing rate to befoul our waters. Waste materials continue to be dumped into our water with reckless abandon. Several towns have already lost their water supply for a week or more due to various forms of pollution. Citizens groups are organizing throughout the region to clean up our precious water.

2. NUCLEAR REACTORS—These power generating facilities are being built in this region because of cheap electricity, abundant water for cooling, and lack of political involvement and organization among the general public. The amount of water needed for cooling is quite large. For example, during the summer dry months, it is estimated that the Phipps Bend Nuclear Plant at Phipps Bend, TN, will take up to 20-30% of the Holston River for cooling. About half of this will evaporate in the process, leaving a net loss to the river of 10-15%. In addition, the water that will be dumped back into the river after the cooling process will heat up the river, possibly causing damage to aquatic life.

3. COAL CONVERSION—Because of the convergence of abundant coal and water in Appalachia, the region is slated for coal liquefaction and gasification plants. Tremendous amounts of water are used in the cooling cycle of this process, which is one of cleaning "dirty" coal and converting it to another usable form. Researchers have warned that coal conversion plants would have to compete with power plants and other industries for water. Another problem is that of thermal pollution, which could change the temperature of a river or lake and upset the environment for aquatic life. The coal industry favors coal conversion because most coal does not meet current air pollution standards, and this conversion would help to sustain the coal industry for a long time.

4. DAMS—TVA has already flooded many Appalachian valleys and continues its policy long after the need for flood control. Fewer than a half-dozen free-flowing rivers remain in the TVA area. New dams encourage new development, enriching large landowners, land speculators, and development corporations. TVA plans to dam the Little Tennessee River have met with stiff opposition. Currently, citizens groups are active in proposing economic developmental alternatives which would preserve the natural and historical (American Indian) integrity of the area and provide agricultural and recreational benefits. It may not be incidental that damming creates large reservoirs of water for such projects as coal conversion and nuclear reactors, which both require large quantities of water.

5. PUMPED STORAGE—These storage projects are being proposed and built by electric utilities in our region to store potential energy that can be used during the "peak period" or hours of greatest demand for power. During hours of least demand, water is pumped from a lower reservoir to a higher one, then allowed to fall down again, powering generators when electricity is in greatest demand. It is a highly inefficient process, requiring three parts of electricity for every two it produces. Utilities have done little to encourage a reduction of peak demand which could make these extra peak facilities unnecessary.

6. FLOODING—See No. 5, page 64, for a discussion of flooding and its relation to strip mining.

## RESOURCES

1. Committee for the New River
   c/o Hal H. Eaton
   Mouth of Wilson, VA 24363
   *Experience to share on their successful opposition to Appalachian Power Co's Blue Ridge Development Project.*

2. Kentucky Rivers Coalition
   P.O. Box 1306
   Lexington, KY 40501
   606-233-7227
   *State-wide organization whose goal is to redirect the course of water resource development in Kentucky.*

3. Little Tennessee River Alliance
   Box 8590
   Knoxville, TN 37916
   *State-wide Umbrella organization that serves as the lead group focusing on alternative developments to TVA's proposed Tellico Dam.*

4. Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association
P.O. Box 3104
Nashville, TN 37219
*Dedicated to the protection, preservation, restoration and enjoyment of the scenic, free-flowing rivers of Tennessee.*

5. Upper French Broad Defense Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 2095
Hendersonville, NC 28739
*Involved in fighting dams and channelization and saving fragile mountain and coastal areas.*

6. Upper Savannah River Defense Association
Box 5761
Columbia, SC 29250
803-799-0321
*Primary goal is to stop the Richard B. Russell Dam and lake project from destroying the last 30-mile stretch of the Upper Savannah River.*

7. Upper West Fork River Watershed Assn.
Rt. 3, Box 273
Weston, WV 26452
304-452-8445
*Proposes a series of small watershed dams as an alternative to the Army Corps of Engineers' Stonewall Jackson Dam in Lewis County, WV.*

## Some General Resources on Natural Resources & Energy

1. Appalachian Movement Press
745 7th Street
Huntington, WV 25701
304-523-8587
*Many relevant pamphlets and reprints. Write for catalog.*

2. Appalachia—Science In the Public Interest
P.O. Box 612
Corbin, KY 40701
606-523-0918
*Concerned with Appalachian energy issues; strip mine regulations, coal transportation problems, effects of blasting, flooding, and adaptation of simple lifestyle methods to the region.*

3. Conservation Council of North Carolina
307 Granville Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
919-942-7935
*Purpose is to initiate, participate in and coordinate local, state, regional, and national action in conservation and environmental matters.*

4. Environmental Action Foundation
724 Dupont Circle Bldg.
Washington, DC 20036
202-659-9682
*Projects on utilities, solid waste, water planning, and deposit legislation.*

5. Environmental Action Reprint Service (EARS)
2239 E. Colfax
Denver, CO 80206
303-934-7182
*Write for their catalog of books, reprints, graphic materials, films, and plans on alternative energy sources, appropriate technology, cooperative self-reliance, and nuclear power.*

6. Environmental Policy Center
317 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003
202-547-6500
*Lobbying organization specializing in representing diverse citizen interests on the environmental and economic impacts of energy and water resources legislation, specifically in areas of coal, oil, nuclear energy conservation, alternate technologies, water conservation and Corps of Engineers/ Bureau of Reclamation projects.*

7. Natural Resources Defense Council
122 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
212-949-0049
*Advice on environmental protection, especially on legal strategies.*

8. Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning (TCWP)
130 Tabor Road
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
615-482-2153
*Works on legislation and implementation in the areas of stripmine regulation, water-quality protection, wilderness preservation, river protection, and prevention of unjustified dams.*

9. Tennessee Environmental Council (TEC)
P.O. Box 1422
Nashville, TN 37202

*Acts as a coordinating body for statewide environmental organizations with a particular emphasis on public education. Areas of expertise include air and water quality, regional energy policies, renewable energy sources, energy conservation and solid waste.*

10. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
400 Commerce Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37902
615-632-2101

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____



page 74 blank.

HEALTH
FAIR
JULY 6-10
COMMUNITY
CENTER
BE CAREFUL TODAY BE ALIVE TOMORROW

# Occupational Health and Safety

Appalachia has been the site of some of the worst industrial accidents and occupational diseases in the nation, and has several times provided the spark for working people's struggles for improved working conditions. The crisis today in uncompensated and undercompensated occupational diseases is severe.

The movement among coal miners to win recognition of and compensation for black lung disease (pneumoconiosis) is probably familiar to most Appalachians, as are the mine disasters and accidents too numerous to mention. Less well known are diseases like brown lung (byssinosis), a disease caused by excessive exposure to cotton dust, which has striken some 35,000 cotton mill workers, or stories like that of the Gauley Tunnel. The Gauley Tunnel was built in 1930-31 by New Kanawha Power, a Union Carbide subsidiary, in Gauley Bridge, West Virginia. During its construction, hundreds of black and white workers were killed by silicon dust. Many were summarily buried, and the company attempted to keep the story quiet. The incident came to light in 1935 and helped push Congress into some of the earliest occupational health legislation.

Every day all over Appalachia, as well as all over America, working women and men are exposed to hazards on their jobs that cause injury, disease, and death. Workers are often scared to report these hazards or are not informed about various hazards. Low job security helps maintain a situation whereby workers are scared of losing their jobs. Many workers are even scared tc report that they are sick. Official statistics of occupational injuries, diseases, and deaths are grim enough, but these statistics do not show the effects that people will feel many years later from long-term occupational diseases like cancer, brown lung and black lung, which do their damage slowly over time.

As with so many concerns of working people, the problems of occupational health and safety have been ignored, and sometimes hidden, for years. Workers have at times protested their situation and occasionally a medical provider has tried to do something (e.g., doctors like the late I.E. Buff and Don Rasmussen, who worked in the mountains and fought for recognition of black lung disease, the first occupational disease to be covered by a federal compensation program).

Workers in the region are being exposed to all kinds of dangers: unsafe machinery, dusts, gases, radiation, metals like lead and mercury, and numerous new organic chemicals. Oftentimes the problem does not stop at the workplace, because environmental pollutants that are hazards for workers must be discharged somewhere. Often they are discharged into the air we all breathe and the water we all drink. Residents of areas with large industrial concerns are often understandably reluctant to criticize the industries which have large payrolls, offering many jobs. But there are often hidden costs which go along with these large payrolls, and some of these hidden costs lie in the environmental damage. The National Cancer Institute recently suggested that eighty to ninty percent of all cancer results from environmental causes.

## ISSUES

1. OSHA—The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) is supposed to set and enforce standards of health and safety in the workplace, but there is still a long way to go. The OSHA administration has the funds to inspect only 2% of the places over which it has jurisdiction; it does not have standards for many hazards; often it does not adequately enforce the ones it does have; it has been hampered by a recent Supreme Court decision

that says that a warrant must be issued before inspection; and now it is turning over its powers to the local and state administrations which are already proving that they can go even easier on employers than the federal government did.

2. UNION ORGANIZING—The ability of workers to win reforms and compensation depends a great deal on their being organized. Even when a new law gets on the books, it is often meaningless without strong and vigilant monitoring from rank and file workers. Workers, in turn, often need backing from their international union as well as technical assistance from professional and community groups.

3. COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE — Community groups have formed in various sections of the region to assist in brown lung and black lung struggles by providing technical assistance, fund raising skills, organizing skills and monitoring of existing health and safety conditions. Their belief in their work has been confirmed by conditions in the workplace, but these groups have also had to learn the limits on action when workers lack job security.

4. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION—Continuing research and education into the causes of occupational diseases must be carried out. Physicians and other medical providers must be helped to understand the relationship between workplace conditions and health care.

5. MHSA—The Mine Health & Safety Administration, formerly Mine Enforcement Safety Administration (MESA) is responsible for health and safety conditions in the mines.

   Now as an agency of the Department of Labor, this bureau in the past has frequently been plagued with lack of funds and lack of inspectors, often due to political and bureaucratic problems. While some miners feel that many inspectors want to enforce the regulations competently, other miners feel that there is too much cooperation between the inspectors and the coal operators and owners and not enough contact between the inspectors and the miners. There must be increased vigilance on the part of this agency to enforce, through litigation if necessary, the current regulations, as well as press for stronger ones.

## RESOURCES

1. Appalachian Research & Defense Fund
   1116 B Kanawha Blvd., E.
   Charleston, WV 25301
   304-344-9687

2. BLACK LUNG ASSOCIATIONS

   *Kentucky*
   Kentucky Black Lung Association
   Box 68
   Coxton, KY 40831
   606-837-3380

   *Tennessee*
   Tennessee Black Lung Association
   Rt. 1
   Jacksboro, TN 37757
   615-562-5944

   *Virginia*
   Southwest Virginia Black Lung Association
   P.O. Box 1409
   Wise, VA 24293
   703-328-9239

   *West Virginia*
   West Virginia Black Lung Association
   Box 133
   Glen Jean, WV 25846
   304-252-8555

3. CAROLINA BROWN LUNG ASSOCIATIONS

   *North Carolina*

   Erwin Chapter
   P.O. Box 625
   Erwin, NC 28339
   919-897-7443

   Greensboro Chapter
   P.O. Box 13296
   Greensboro, NC 27405
   919-273-2666

   Roanoke Rapids Chapter
   P.O. Box 1101
   Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870
   919-537-1858

*South Carolina

Columbia Chapter
P.O. Box 545
West Columbia, SC 29169
803-796-7763

Greenville Chapter
P.O. Box 334
Greenville, SC 29602
803-235-2886

Spartanburg Chapter
Station B, Box 4758
Spartanburg, SC 29303
803-585-5303

4. Cabin Creek Health Association
Box 99
Dawes, WV 25054
304-595-5006
*Community clinic with an occupational health program.*

5. Center for Health Services
Station 17
Vanderbilt Medical Center
Nashville, TN 37232
615-322-4773
*Has an internship program for students to work with local unions of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union as concerns their occupational health problems. Also an occupational health education project.*

6. Center for Law & Social Policy
1751 N Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202-872-0670
*Their Mining Project seeks to improve miners' health and safety conditions through litigation and other means.*

7. Kingsport Study Group
Box 358
Wise, VA 24293
*A group of teachers and students in the Kingsport and Holston River area who have an interest in health and environment. Research.*

8. North Carolina Occupational Safety & Health Project (N-COSH)
1604 E. Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
919-967-8848
*Technicians, health workers, and medical students who provide occupational health education, screening, and consultation. Excellent 25 minute slide show available.*

9. UNIONS
*Some unions have paid particular attention to the health hazards facing their members. There are others too—check your own locality.*

*Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union
15 Union Square
New York, NY 10003
212-255-7800

*Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers
P.O. Box 2812
Denver, CO 80201
303-893-0811

*United Mine Workers of America (U.M.W.A.)
900 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202-638-0530
*Each of the U.M.W.A.'s District Offices has a safety coordinator. Check the U.M.W.A. Journal for addresses.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____



page 80 blank

# Women

Women in Appalachia are as varied as the races, classes, and ethnic groups that make up our region. So, generalizations are dangerous to make and here we will simply try to point out a few trends.

The family has traditionally been said to offer women their greatest fulfillment, and in fact, it is often an important support for women in our society, a source of great meaning and strength, especially in Appalachia. It is also often a source of oppression. Unequal division of household labor, little recognition for unpaid work, lack of societal support for the problems of child-rearing, isolation, and violence at the hands of their husbands are burdens borne by many women in Appalachia.

Women in the region have many problems in common with all women everywhere. The problems of employment related discrimination, paternalistic and sexist attitudes in educational and health care facilities, inaccessible and often poorly managed child care facilities, and typical stereotyped sex role expectations are but a few issues shared by Appalachian women with their sisters elsewhere. These problems affect different women in many different ways, depending on various factors—age, class background, marital status, etc.

While there are some common bonds among the women of Appalachia, the poor and low income rural women seem to face even greater hardships. Lack of mobility due to economic dependence as well as scarcity of private or public transportation makes employment opportunities rare. The feeling of isolation of the rural women often leads to a sense of frustration, loneliness, lack of support in coping with daily pressures and problem situations.

There are, conversely, many strengths, resources, and abundant adaptabilities to be found among Appalachian women. They display a sense of pride in their heritage, culture and accomplishments, a willingness and determination to face their problems directly and to initiate solving them (regardless of the difficulties to be faced), a strength of individuality, and a strong loyalty to commitments they have made.

Today, Appalachian women from many backgrounds are active in various community groups. All over the region women are providing leadership for peoples' struggles in communities, at work, at home, and for children. There is still a long way to go, and there are many issues and challenges to be met.

## ISSUES

1. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN—The amount of physical, psychological and social harm suffered by battered and abused women in Appalachia is great. The law offers little protection for women (assault is a misdemeanor offense in most states), and law enforcement agencies are, at best, reluctant to become involved in "family arguments." The virtual non-existence of shelters for battered women and their children leave many abused women to suffer their deplorable situation. It is hard for women to find living accommodations or supportive atmospheres to help deal with their problem(s). Individuals and groups in Appalachia are currently involved in trying to solve the problems of abused women by trying to establish shelters for battered women, support teams to aid victims through their psychological crises, and public education programs to heighten public awareness of and support for women and families who are victims of abuse.

2. EMPLOYMENT—More women are entering the paid work force, either because of choice or

because of economic necessity. Women are demanding more jobs, better pay and non-traditional opportunities such as in mining and mechanics. Women's groups are organizing for ERA passage as well as expanded employment and financial rights. Despite much-publicized affirmative action programs, women still face great discrimination in hiring, firing, wages, promotions, and job training. Competition among the work force for scarce job slots in a tight economy has led to a real backlash by threatened male workers, especially since affirmative action programs have often been implemented in such a way as to create racial and sexual divisions. The future of women's fight for equality in the workplace is still unclear and will be fought at various levels for many years to come.

3. HEALTH CARE—Women average 25% more visits to doctors each year than men, and 100% more if visits of mothers with children are counted. In a health care system run primarily by men, women's needs and problems are seldom handled with the seriousness and understanding they deserve. Health care (ob/gyn and otherwise) has been an issue addressed by many women's groups, and women have often been leaders in demanding better services and in developing self-help alternatives.

4. EDUCATION—Women's studies programs are on the rise in colleges and universities, but are often understaffed and underfunded. Sex-stereotyped education persists at all levels in schools and must be overcome.

5. CHILD CARE—All women with children are working women. Women who work outside the home are forced to find individual and often unsatisfactory solutions to the problem of adequate child care. See section on Community Centers.

6. DIVORCE, SEPARATION AND/OR SINGLE MOTHERS—There are increasing numbers of women who are divorced, separated and/or single mothers. Various situations are causing many women to seek employment for the first time. Many women must struggle against the social, economic, and psychological hardships of raising children alone, which can be overwhelming. Single parents need much more support than they currently get.

## RESOURCES

1. Appalachian Center for Educational Equity
   The University of Tennessee
   410 Alumni Hall
   Knoxville, TN 37916
   615-974-8161
   *Developing a model sex-fair graduate training program in counseling, educational psychology, teaching, and career education.*

2. Appalachian Woman Grants for Writers
   P.O. Box 1158, Cathedral Station
   New York, NY 10025
   212-662-6451
   *Provides small grants to Appalachian women writers to help them record the experiences, feelings and history of the women of the region. Preference given to women with a working class background. No educational requirements.*

3. Coal Employment Project
   Box 3403
   Oak Ridge, TN 37830
   615-482-3428
   *This independent project is staffed by women who grew up in the coalfields, and is working to both systematically eliminate sex discrimination in the coal industry and assist individual women who want to gain employment in the coal industry.*

4. Council on Appalachian Women
   P.O. Box 490
   Mars Hill, NC 28754
   704-689-1331
   *Coordinates and provides support for individual women who take the risks of intervening and being involved in local problem situations, for women's programs and projects, and for programs to identify specific women's needs to obtain funds and national recognition in the areas of education, service, and research. Serves as a coordinator and facilitator of information and services for the Southern Appalachian woman.*

5. *MAW—A Magazine of Appalachian Women*
   745 7th Street
   Huntington, WV 25701
   *Bi-monthly magazine covering Appalachian Women.*

6. National Organization for Women (NOW)
425 13th Street, N.W. #1001
Washington, DC 20004
202-347-2279
*This national organization, with a membership from all economic classes, all geographic areas, and both sexes, has many chapters in Appalachia. Check with the national office for addresses.*

7. *Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center (RDVIC)*
*221 Willey Street*
*Morgantown, WV 26505*
*304-292-2121*
*Direct services to Monongalia County residents who are victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault. Also community education and consultations. Technical assistance to other area groups or agencies concerned with these two problems. Information and assistance for non-resident victims.*

8. Sexual Assault Information Center
3418 Staunton Avenue, S.E.
Charleston, WV 25301
304-344-9834
*Providing direct services to male and female victims of assault, advisory services to professionals who deal with victims, and public education on rape, incest, sexual assault and other related issues.*

9. Sullivan County Women in Nontraditional Careers (WINC)
P.O. Box 573
Blountville, TN 37617
615-323-5178
*Provides a comprehensive career decision making program to Sullivan County women interested in pursuing nontraditional jobs.*

10. West Virginia National Abortion Rights Action League (WV-NARAL)
P.O. Box 4351
Charleston, WV 25304
304-984-9491
*State-wide group committed to protecting a woman's right to choose safe legal birth control and abortion, regardless of income.*

11. WOMENS CENTERS

*Knoxville Women's Center
406 Church Street
Knoxville, TN 37902
615-546-1873

*Oak Ridge Women's Center
Donora Hall
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
615-483-3250

*University of Tennessee Women's Center
301 University Center
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-974-4160

*Women's Information Center at Morgantown, Inc.
221 Willey Street
Morgantown, WV 26505
304-292-4061

*Women's Resource & Services Center
605 1st Street, S.W.
Roanoke, VA 24011
703-342-4076

12. Women's Health Center of WV, Inc.
3418 Staunton Avenue, S.E.
Charleston, WV 25304
304-344-9834
*Non-profit, free standing, out-patient clinic offering medical counseling and educational services in reproductive health. Medical services include gynecological care, family planning, pregnancy testing and pregnancy termination.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____



page 86 blank

# Afterword: Reflections on Religion and Education in Appalachia

We hope these pages will help clarify within our own minds and with others, some of our basic educational and community concerns. There are many complexities within these concerns and the assumptions behind them that neither space nor footnotes will clear away; as a result, we have had to generalize and oversimplify. Given that degree of superficiality at certain levels, we hope that this catalog may lead to more specific and pertinent discussion with others so that the entire effort will become at once more collective and more adequate.

In this afterword our intent is to discuss briefly some assumptions that have moved us into certain social perspectives, and resulting educational concerns. Earlier in the catalog we tried to outline some specific social realities these assumptions and perspectives have lead us to be involved with, and to share some of the resources we have come to know about in the course of that involvement.

Many of our assumptions grow, of course, out of the confused soil of our own background and experiences as white Southerners. This background is not at all of one piece, and some of its knotty contradictions remain at the core of unresolved questions we still face in our work and our commitments. On the one hand, the mainline churches and agencies from which we come (which encouraged our first notions of a social conscience, and which continue to support us at least marginally) reveal over and over again the middle-class foundation on which they rest and the severe limits of how far their liberal language will take them.

On the other hand, the sectarian churches of the South rest on a conservative-mystical basis that we were taught to see as an enemy of "progress" and social betterment. Appalachian farming and working people have been forced historically by economic and geographical conditions to become self-reliant with a religion that reflects both this survival individualism (personal piety), and the expectation of otherworldly deliverance from exploitation. And the right wing, racist, and anti-communist powers have exploited Southern white religion (perhaps irreparably so). Insofar as mountain religion is communal, it is often just a public rhetoric lacking reality, and insofar as it is real, it is often a private virtue lacking commonality. Perhaps that is why it consistently comes back to us that Southern white religion is too weak when liberal, and too conservative when strong. At the same time, religion has been the mainstay for many Appalachians in their battle against isolation, confusion, and exploitation. It has served as an instrument of resistance against a mainstream culture that threatens to swallow them up. And sometimes it has helped to shore up the strength to fight for more than individual survival.

Those thorny problems and ambiguities date first from our early histories. But we have been deeply spoken to by events, and dealt with by someone, since those days, too. Some of the theological perceptions we gained, the ideas from the Christian tradition that were lit up for us by events and lives of the past couple of decades, go something like this:

It is ironic but painfully true that the language which for the first Christians was the expression of freedom has become for us today a binding problem resisting resolution. For them, we think, that pivotal event called resurrection was seen as freedom transcending nature, as the present and future not being bound by the past but opening up to new





page 88 blank.

possibilities of new understanding and new life—that work is not drudgery to preserve the past, but vocation to recreate the world into the future. History, as we see it then, is the history of freedom opening the way towards liberation—freed from bondage to the past, freed for service to the future; freed from "dealing only for self," and freed for service with the other for the common good; freed from defensiveness, freed to be open, freed from guilt, free to accept and engage.

This can be understood from the teachings of Jesus, who said, "the spirit of the Lord is upon me because He has annointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim release to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord." This is reinforced by a parable of Jesus which teaches that the ultimate basis of judgment upon us will be whether we did or did not feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and otherwise minister to the deprived and distressed of this world.

For us, then, faith means to have the same Spirit which raised Him from the dead (Romans 8:11), to be liberated from fear (Romans 8:15), and to live in the glorious liberty of the children of God (Romans 8:21). This means freedom *for* labor and the liberation of labor, so that it may be the means whereby people bring their freedom, their love, their determination for life, to bear upon the earth in which they live in such a way that it will become a new earth.

Whether these perceptions can make sense of the moral and social realities of the religious South, what their import is for our commitments and our work, how they are communicated to others—all these are matters still to be struggled with. In any case, some of our roots are entangled here, and we must find ways to understand the limitations and strengths of our old and new-time religion.

Meanwhile, how do these perspectives inform our vision of the place where we live and work? The situation of Appalachia has been described as colonial. Outside economic interests exploit the land and people of the region in a manner that creates significant profits for themselves at destructive costs to those living there. It is a relationship in which those who are dominated are not allowed to become creators of their own history. These colonized folk are not simply poor, they have been *made* poor, and their poverty is the consequence of a colonial relationship in which powerful outside economic forces dominate and control their lives and futures. Their labor is not to be used for the building of their world but rather for the preservation of the world of the economically powerful.

Appalachian society is increasingly like that of the country as a whole: highly organized, tremendously bureaucratic, primarily technical, basically urban and institutionalized. We are led to deal with one another through associations, bureaucracies, and concentrations of power in various sectors of our society. Questions of power and structural change, are of crucial concern if human beings are to know how to act upon their society and not simply within it. We may individually have strength but it does not add up to much unless we see the exercise of our strength in conjunction with other people organizationally ordered in such a way that our collective activity begins to have some effect on our society.

As "campus ministers" we have been vocationally concerned with how educational institutions and processes function in this context. Education has been historically the chief transmitter of cultural tradition. It has become the primary escalator into the middle class ranks, the primary selector of advancement, and the great adjudicator of comparative ranking. Instead of promoting and expanding culture and liberating people, it is increasingly preparing students for narrow job specialization. The moral images it propagates are often simply irrelevant to the possibilities of action and decision-making in our society. They do not help people act. As a consequence, the inner lives of most graduates become all the more unrelated to their public acts. The unity between thought and deed is breached.

The very process of education must be understood in the way in which it frees a person to act and to act together with others. The unity of word and deed, central in our interpretation of the biblical tradition, should also be at the heart of the educational process in our society. Instead of dealing with people as simply the creatures of history, it should engage them as the creators of their own history . . . not people as products of society, of outside economic forces, but people as producers of their own community through their own labor.

A part of what we see is dominant outside economic powers forcing mountain people out of the mountains into cities where they will be an unorganized cheap source of labor for industrial development, leaving the mountains free for stripmining or tourist and second-home development. Education is most attentive to the needs of industry, and we see community colleges in particular as a part of this governmental/industrial plan to relocate, assimilate, retrain, and channel people into predetermined job slots in predetermined industrial growth centers.

For these reasons when we began the Southern

Appalachian Ministry we chose to focus on state two-year colleges in the mountain areas. These schools provide technical and paraprofessional training to a generation of young people, both rural and urban, who as children of farming and working families are a crucial factor for change in Appalachia. Too, it should be remembered that these schools are teaching not just young people, but through extension courses they are dealing more and more with older people as well. The schools themselves are becoming important institutions in their communities because of their new facilities, adult education programs, and budgets. They are mandated both to "provide a more highly skilled labor force for industrial development" and "to serve the community" in which they are located. We believe the contradiction between these two goals—which has not been totally and finally resolved in favor of industrial colonizers—provides some tension, some energy, some room at the community colleges for resistance to this latest stage of colonization of Appalachia.

Some speculative examples of liberating education which might help people take control of their own lives and forge their own collective future could be research, programs, and campaigns about:

. . . open admissions, work safety and health, taxes, consumerism, academic credit for work serving the community, etc. Programs could stress that the resources of the college exist to help the entire community. Local groups should be encouraged to use college facilities for meetings, recreation, day care, etc. There could be classes on local credit and consumer practices, police/community relations, union organizing, history/sociology/economy of the immediate area, the role of major politicians and corporations in the area, sex education, tax reform, environmental problems, teach-ins, on race, male supremacy, inflation, community issues, etc. There could even be store-front college outposts near local industry, with films, courses, music, etc. Teachers could teach about strip-mining, erosion, dams, black lung, water acid, taxes, inflation, unemployment, etc.

There could be service centers to give counsel and aid about consumer grievances, workmen's compensation, factory safety, and vocational choices. There might be a career day when workers come to the college to tell students what various jobs are really like. There could be day care centers with people in the neighborhood and college getting together to use college facilities to allow more women to go to school. High school teachers and students might be related to most programs. They might work for open admissions for high school dropouts and the elderly, etc., or for student salaries rather than tuition, by taxing local industry to pay apprenticeship wages to students. Rather than traditional liberal arts or general education, the focus might be more on an education for the area's people that would include: their own culture, common past traditions, future roles which would allow them to stay in the area as productive citizens . . . all with nongrading, anti-authoritarian teaching methods.

We don't anticipate that all these visions will become realities. And we don't expect the community colleges themselves to become agents for progressive change in our society. But we believe that the people involved in these schools can be a real force for such change, and that the experiences they have there can help or hinder their development into a new kind of leadership for a region sore in need.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

# Religion Resources

1. NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

*National Institute for Campus Ministries
Box 4694, Duke Station
Durham, NC 27706
919-684-2485

**Perspectives: On the Church and the Community College*
848 Pittock Block
Portland, OR 97205
*Papers published periodically by United Ministries in Higher Education.*

**Plumbline*
1001 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53715
*Published quarterly by the Episcopal Society for Ministry in Higher Education.*

*United Ministries in Higher Education
3 West 29th Street, Suite 708
New York, NY 10001
212-686-6295
*Alliance of Protestant denominations. Publishes* Connexion.

*Women in Campus Ministry
Box 187
Dayton View Station
Dayton, Ohio 43206
*Publishes a bi-monthly newsletter.*

2. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Appalachian Center for Spiritual Growth
c/o Jack and Lydia Johnson-Hill
37 Watauga Street
Asheville, NC 28801
704-253-5088
*Ecumenical spiritual growth center focusing on integration of living through simplification, participation, service, humility, and discipline.*

*Appalachian Development and Projects Committee
c/o Commission on Religion in Appalachia (CORA)
864 Weisgarber Road
Knoxville, TN 37919
615-584-6133
*A committee of representatives of churches and grass roots organizations who work to reorder the religious, social, economic, and political system of Appalachia so that all people may act in controlling the ways these systems affect their lives.*

*Commission on Religion in Appalachia (CORA)
864 Weisgarber Road
Knoxville, TN 37919
615-584-6133
*A coalition of churches in the region that lends support to a wide variety of Appalachian peoples' projects.*

*Jesuit Appalachian Ministry
Box 68 (#10382 Rt. 3)
Griffithsville, WV 25521
304-524-7363
*A Jesuit team-ministry relating to local (Lincoln Co., WV) and Appalachian regional pastoral and social justice concerns and issues of the people.*

*Ministries in Economic Justice
c/o Don Prange
Rt. 1, Box 232
St. Paul, VA 24283
703-835-9936

*Office of Appalachian Ministry (Catholic)
c/o Pat Ronan
The Hull Building
554 S. Main Street
Marion, VA 24354
703-783-3891

*Task Force on Social, Economic and Political Issues (SEPI)
Commission on Religion in Appalachia (CORA)
c/o Tena Willemsma
Box 413
Nora, VA 24272

*Virginia SEPI
Box 457
Wytheville, VA 24382
*Clergy and laity concerned with "Social, Economic, and Political Issues in Southwest Virginia.*

3. CAMPUS MINISTRIES TO COMMUNITY COLLEGES

*Southern Appalachian Ministry in Higher Education
1931 Laurel Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37916
615-637-8018
*Traveling to communities and community colleges within a 150-mile radius of Knoxville. Publish monthly newsletter,* SAM.

4. DENOMINATIONAL CAUCUSES IN APPALACHIA

*Appalachian Development Committee (United Methodist)
c/o Robert Lundy
159 Forrest Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30303

*Appalachian People's Service Organization (APSO) (Episcopal)
Box 1007
Blacksburg, VA 24060
*A coalition of Appalachian dioceses and the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church working as the church at a regional level to address regional social, economic, and political issues.*

*APSO—Youth Area of Concern (Episcopal)
c/o APSO
Box 1007
Blacksburg, VA 24060
*Cooperates actively in a program of empowerment of Appalachian young people through giving grants for projects initiated and run by young people.*

*Catholic Committee in Appalachia (CCA)
31-A S. 3rd Avenue
Prestonburg, KY 41653
606-886-8488

*Coalition for Appalachian Ministries (Presbyterian and Reformed denominations)
c/o Jack Weller
Box 337
Lothair Station
Hazard, KY 41701

*Division for Mission in North America (Lutheran)
Lutheran Church in America
c/o Carroll Wessinger
Box 457
Wytheville, VA 24382

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

# Education Resources

1. NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

*Community and Junior College Journal*
1 Dupont Circle
Washington, DC 20036
*Published monthly by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.*

*Community College Review*
Box 5504
Raleigh, NC 27607
*Published quarterly at North Carolina State University.*

*Community Education Journal*
1700 James Savage Road
Midland, MI 48640
*Bi-monthly*

*ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges
Powell Library Bldg., Room 96
Los Angeles, CA 90024
*A project of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), the clearinghouse collects, indexes, and disseminates documents and information on junior colleges. Write for a brochure.*

*Institute for Responsive Education
704 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MS 02215
617-353-3309
*Founded to study and assist the process of citizen participation in educational decisionmaking.*

*National Committee for Citizens in Education (NCCE)
Suite 410
Wilde Lake Village Green
Columbia, MD 21044
800-NET-WORK
*Supports parents and citizens who try to become involved in public school decisions that affect them and their children. Spearheaded the drive that gave parents the right to see their children's school records.*

2. REGIONAL

*Antioch/Beckley
107 Earwood Street
Beckley, WV 25801
304-255-1834
*Offers undergraduate degree in Appalachian studies. The center is democratically run and is particularly interested in students who have given up on college because of cost or the lack of relevance.*

*Appalachian Center
Berea College
Berea, KY 40404
606-986-9341
*The focus of Berea College's Appalachian commitment. Research, independent study, outreach programs, adult education, workshops, and advice.*

*Appalachian Center
Mars Hill College
Mars Hill, NC 28754
704-689-1011



Page 96 blank.

*Appalachian Center
University of Kentucky
641 S. Limestone
Lexington, KY 40506
606-258-4852

*Permanent research institute of the University of Kentucky implementing programs of action research, policy analysis, instruction in Appalachian studies, and extended services for community development. Issues include land reform, economics, taxation, and housing.*

*Appalachian Consortium, Inc.
202 Appalachian Street
Boone, NC 28607
704-262-2064

*A cooperative educational agency composed of eleven educational and public institutions conducting research and initiating programs for regional cooperatives and development. Operates the Appalachian Consortium Press.*

*Appalachian Educational Laboratory, Inc.
Box 1348
Charleston, WV 25325
304-344-8371

*Conducts educational research, development, evaluation, and dissemination activities.*

*Appalachian studies and bibliographies

*There are a variety of Appalachian studies programs at regional colleges and universities. For a listing of various resources, as well as an excellent listing of bibliographies of Appalachian literature, see "A Guide to Appalachian Studies," Appalachian Journal, Vol. 5, Number 1, Autumn, 1977.*

*Plateau Home School
Rt. 1, Box 32
Lancing, TN 37770
616-965-3129

*Community controlled program for remedial education.*

*Woodlands Institute
Spruce Knob Mountain
Cherry Grove, WV 26803
304-567-2632

*A cooperatively run learning center specializing in beyond-the-classroom education. Courses are offered for students of all ages, studying a wide variety of subjects, and using the wilderness and Appalachian cultural setting as resources.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

# General Resources

1. Appalachian Alliance
   515 Harvey Street
   Williamson, WV 25661
   304-235-3865
   *Attempting to build a region-wide coalition of a wide range of social, political, and economic activists.*

2. Appalachian Movement Press
   745 7th Street
   Huntington, WV 25701
   304-523-8587
   *Distribution of various publishers concerning Appalachia.*

3. Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)
   1666 Connecticut Avenue
   Washington, DC 20235
   202-673-7893
   *The federal and state governments' regional planning group.*

4. Appalachian South Folklife Center
   P.O. Box 5
   Pipestem, WV 25979
   304-466-0543
   *Education/cultural center dedicated to a mountain heritage of freedom, self-respect and independence with human dignity.*

5. Appalshop, Inc.
   Box 743
   Whitesburg, KY 41858
   606-633-5708
   *Records, films, video, story-telling, etc.*

6. Council of Southern Mountains Bookstore
   College Box 2106
   Berea, KY 40404
   606-986-3187
   *Write for a catalog. Extensive book and record selection.*

7. Foxfire
   P.O. Box B
   Rabun Gap, GA 30568
   404-746-5318
   *Books, magazines, records, video, etc.*

8. Highlander Center
   Rt. 3, Box 370
   New Market, TN 37820
   615-933-3443
   *Adult education center committed to encouraging the development of community leaders and to providing a place where groups and individuals can meet to democratically solve common problems. Library and resource center on Appalachian issues and can provide research services to community groups.*

9. Institute for Southern Studies
   113 North Columbia Street
   Chapel Hill, NC 27514
   919-929-2141
   *Research and publishes Southern Exposure.*

10. John Henry Memorial Foundation
    P.O. Box 135
    Princeton, WV 24740
    304-487-1148
    *Heritage, culture, and history of black Appalachians.*

11. Settlement Institutions of Appalachia, Inc.
    CPO 1886
    Berea, KY 40404
    606-986-9341 Ext. 565



page 100 blank

*The consortium of settlement schools and centers.*

12. Southern Appalachian Leadership Training (SALT)
Rt. 5, Box 275
Crossville, TN 38555
615-788-2274
*Assistance for wide-ranging leadership development.*

13. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
Information Office
333 New Sprankle Bldg.
400 Commerce Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37902
615-632-3257
*For public relations information on one of the region's most powerful institutions.*

14. Urban Appalachian Council
Room 304, 1015 Vine Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202
513-421-2550
*Varied program designed for migrants and urban Appalachians.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

# Periodicals

The following is a listing of a few of the periodicals that deal with various aspects of the region. Subscriptions listed are rates for individuals.

**Appalachia: Journal of the Appalachian Regional Commission.* Bi-monthly. Free.
A.R.C., 1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20235
*News and articles from the federal government's commission on the region.*

**Appalachian Heritage: A Magazine of Southern Appalachian Life and Culture.*
Quarterly. $7.50
Box 132, Alice Lloyd College
Pippa Passes, KY 41844
*Fiction, poetry, folklore, articles, interviews, arts, crafts, photographs, and history in a pleasing and real way.*

**Appalachian Journal: A Regional Studies Review.* Quarterly. $6.50
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC 28608
*An academic quarterly, publishing scholarly, critical, and theoretical articles on Appalachia.*

**Black Diamonds.* Quarterly. $5.00
John Henry Memorial Foundation, Inc.
Box 135, 419 Mercer Street
Princeton, WV 24740
*Reveals Black Appalachian life and culture.*

**Foxfire.* Quarterly. $8.00
P.O. Box B
Rabun Gap, GA 30568
*Written by students of Rabun Co. & Rabun Gap High Schools. From this magazine come the articles for the Foxfire Books.*

**Goldenseal.* Quarterly. Free.
Science and Culture Center, State Capitol
Charleston, WV 25305
*Presenting West Virginia's cultural heritage.*

**MAW, A Magazine of Appalachian Women.*
Bi-monthly. $5.00
745 7th Street
Huntington, WV 25701
*A wide range of articles, fiction, poetry, photos, and news about Appalachian women.*

**Mountain Call.* Monthly $6.00
Box 611
Kermit, WV 25674
*Articles on culture, stripmining, traditions, history, and a host of other Appalachian topics.*

**Mountain Eagle.* Weekly. $7.00 East Kentucky; $9.00 elsewhere.
Box 808
Whitesburg, KY 41858
*Newspaper that provides coverage of Appalachian affairs, especially coal production, UMWA, TVA, and strip mining issues.*

**Mountain Journal.* Monthly. $3.50 WV; $5.00 elsewhere.
Box 909
Fairmont, WV 26554
*Information on issues of concern to poor and working people.*

**Mountain Life and Work, The Magazine of the Appalachian South.* Monthly. $5.00.
Council of the Southern Mountains
Drawer N
Clintwood, VA 24228



Page 104 blank.

*Information on grass-roots efforts of change as well as issues affecting the region.*

*Mountain Review*. Quarterly. $5.00
Box 660
Whitesburg, KY 41858
*Journal of mountain literature.*

*Music Country*. Monthly. $6.00
Rt. 2, Box 304
Elon College, NC 27244
*All kinds of music articles—country, bluegrass, gospel, rock, etc.*

*The Plow: The Monthly Magazine for Mountain People*. Semi-monthly. $6.00 Southwest Virginia; $8.00 elsewhere.
Appalachian Information
Box 1222
Abingdon, VA 24210
*Articles on political and social issues as well as fiction, poetry, and photography.*

*Southern Exposure*. Quarterly. $8.00
Box 230
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
*Articles on a variety of Southern and Appalachian issues.*

*Tennessee Valley Perspective*. Quarterly. Free
Office of Information, TVA
Knoxville, TN 37902
*Information from the region's energy giant.*

*United Mine Workers Journal*. Semi-monthly. $5.00
900 15th Street
Washington, DC 20005
*Information on a wide variety of issues affecting miners—safety, health, strip mining, legislation, history, etc.*

What's A Nice Hillbilly Like You . . .? Quarterly. $3.50
Antioch/Appalachia
107 Earwood Street
Beckley, WV 25801
*Poetry, fiction, histories and futures.*

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: _____

Notes _____

_____

_____

_____